FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLANE ACCIDENT KILLS HIGH AIR FORCE OFFICERS

PY1022243 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2140 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 10 Oct (DYN) -- Four high-ranking Air Force officers, including Major General Sigfrido Martin Plessl, one of the organizers of the invasion of the Malvinas Islands, died this afternoon in a plane accident. The aircraft in which they were traveling crashed shortly after taking off from the airstrip of the Air Force military manufacturing plant, located a few kilometers from downtown Cordoba.

The plane, an Air Force Guarani, crashed at the corner of Highway 20 and Colon Avenue, very close to the outskirts of the city and just a few hundred meters from the airstrip where it had just taken off, in an area known as "El Tropezon."

Plessl was the head of the Aeronautical Industry Council and had been commander of training of the Air Force. Brigadiers Andres Francisco Alvarisqueta and Rodolfo Francisco Arens, Brigadier Engineer Martinez Castro, Colonels Maspero and Nelio Gonzalez, First Lieutenant Salas, and two unidentified women also died in the accident.

The death toll may have been 12, although some reports have placed the figure at 14, indicating that there were no survivors.

The passengers had attended a party at the Air Force military manufacturing plant and were returning to the federal capital when the plane crashed at about 1415.

FORMER PRESIDENT DENOUNCES THWARTED COUP, RUMORS

PY071809 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Santa Fe, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- Former President Arturo Frondizi today denounced a coup that was to have taken place in the past few days, adding that fortunately it was thwarted.

During a press conference during his visit to Santa Fe, Frondizi refused to elaborate on on the aborted coup so as not to heap more fuel on the fire now raging in the fatherland.

Asked by the journalists about rumors about President Bignone's possible resignation, the head of the Integration and Development Movement (MID) said that he believed there was nothing of the sort, but only Bignone meeting with the military junta to analyze the country's serious situation; a meeting which ended with a decision to support the President until power is handed over.

Frondizi stated that the MID will support its candidates at the electoral college, but if the MID should decide to give others the support of its electors, it would do so on the basis of similar programs.

As for international politics, and after criticizing what he refered to as the incoherence of current authorities, the former president recommended that relations with the United States as well as with Europe and Japan be corrected; that relations with Latin America be intensified; and that relations with the USSR and the nonaligned by maintained. In short: Be friendly with everybody, defending the country's interest.

Candidate Claims Junta Disagreements

PY090120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0021 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santa Fe, 9 Oct (DYN) -- Today Francisco Manrique, presidential hopeful for the Federal Alliance, claimed that it is true there are disagreements within the Armed Forces, and stated that as a consequence the Air Force is about to withdraw from the Military Junta.

In statements made shortly after arriving in this provincial capital to take part in ceremonies to be held by his party, the former social welfare minister made harsh statements regarding the Radical Party, and harshly criticized the authoritarian attitude of Lorenzo Miguel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party.

In referring to some aspects of the administration of the Military Junta as the main body of Argentina's power, he maintained that it is true that there are disagreements within the Armed Forces and it is also true that the Air Force is about to withdraw from the Military Junta as a consequence. He ended by stating that this is no secret.

COURT OVERRULES FREEZE ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY081710 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- This city's Federal Appellate court overruled today the decree blocking negotiations on the foreign debt which had been dictated by the Rio Gallegos Federal Court Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, during proceedings which he had instituted to investigate the renegotiation of state companies' foreign debts.

In a second decision, the appellate court declared judge Pinto Kramer not to have jurisdiction in the case, and sent the case portfolio to the judge for criminal and correctional matters of the federal capital, who is now on duty. The decrees were signed by the three judges of the appellate court. Jorge Irusta, Carlos Guillermo Landivar, and Enrique Billote.

ECONOMY MINISTER BRIEFS BIGNONE ON NEGOTIATIONS

PY071404 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe has denied reports about his resignation. He said he is not used to resigning at difficult times, particularly now when his presence is necessary.

He made these remarks after a meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone in the Olivos presidential residence. Referring to the bridge loan being negotiated with international banks, he said that many problems are being encountered but expressed confidence that they will be overcome.

Referring to a movement to destabilize the government, Wehbe cited a former official on the existence of coupist groups. Regarding his conversations with President Bignone, Wehbe said that he briefed the president on the negotiations carried out in the United States. He said that the negotiations were more positive than negative, admitting, however, that there are some problems in getting a portion of the bridge loan.

Regarding the panic created by the measures adopted in relation to the foreign debt, he said that people are not familar with economics and that there is no reason for panic because there are no serious problems. In conclusion, he said that the country is not in default even if some people think so. He added that the country will fulfill all its commitments with foreign banks.

Junta Team Report on Debt

PY101349 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The final report of the Armed Forces Inter-Branch Reconciliation Team [ECI] [Equipo Compatibilizador Inter-fuerzas] -- which is made up of high-ranking officers of the three branches who for several days have painstakingly reviewed at the Economy Ministry the various items which make up the Argentine foreign debt -- acknowledges that it will be necessary for the incoming constitutional authorities to participate in the steps which will be taken for rescheduling the Argentine foreign debt, army sources reported to CLARIN last night.

This organization, established by a resolution of the military junta to conduct an in-depth investigation of the foreign debt, is made up of members of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. This organization concluded its assignment at the Economy Ministry yesterday. Economy Ministry officials placed all the appropriate documents at the disposal of the high-ranking military officers.

As is known, the standard contract for rescheduling debts contracted abroad by the state-owned enterprises contains -- although now they are more refined and stricter -- all the clauses that were contained in former agreements with foreign creditors.

The final document, which is now being submitted to the members of the military junta, deems -- as mentioned above -- as "necessary" the participation of the political leadership in all the steps that will be taken from now on within the framework of the difficult rescheduling. It was stated last night that this would specifically imply that the ECI would suggest in its final report the "convenience" of consulting all political leaders about this touchy matter. In connection with this option, which was regarded as "certain," no mention was made of the mechanisms that would be employed to put this "consultation" or "participation" into practice.

FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF SAYS UK 'DISRUPTS PEACE'

PY100236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 83 p 17

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA-DYN) -- Federal Police Chief General Juan Bautista Sasiain yesterday accused Britain of "trying to disrupt our domestic peace, the basis for our position of strength in internati nal negotiations." In what he admitted was his last speech as police chief after almost five years in the position, Sasiain told a police audience which included Interior Minister Llamil Reston, Defence Minister Juan Carlos Camblor and former President Jorge Videla that many factors both internal and external in origin were affecting political life.

Speaking in front of the monument commemorating policemen who died in the call of duty, Sasiain described the main external factors as "the permanent offensive of international subversion combined with the financial and economic aggression of countries who want other countries to pay for their [the aggressors'] welfare or mistakes."

ANTISUBVERSION LAW PROMULGATED BY GOVERNMENT

PY041100 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Sep 83 pp 4, 5, 40, 60

["Text" of Antisubversion and Antiterrorism Law promulgated by the Argentine Government on 27 September]

[Excerpt] CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION, FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Article 1. The following crimes will be investigated and prosecuted under the terms of the present law:

A) Crimes included in the Penal Code and existing laws, and which are committed with subversive or terrorist intent;

B) Crimes which are accessory to those mentioned in A), or which are committed with the intent of those mentioned in A).

Article 2. Those crimes which will be specifically mentioned below fall under the provisions of this law:

A) Those included in the following provisions of the Penal Code provided they are related to the intent and purposes referred to in Article 1, A), of this law: 142 second, clause 2; 142 third, second part; 143 in relation with clause 2 of Article 142 second; 145; 181 in relation with last part of 181 second; 186, clause d; 189 second; 190 second, paragraph four; 198 in relation with second part of 199; 200, third paragraph; 209; 210; 210 second; 210 third; 210 fourth; 211; 212; 213, paragraph third, clauses a) and b); 213 second; 225 third; 225 fourth; 247 second; and 289 second.

The crimes which involve the aggravating circumstances described in Articles 247 third and 247 fourth of the Penal Code are also included, insofar as the elements used in their commission demonstrate the subversive or terrorist intent referred to in Article 1 of this law.

B) Those included in Law 20840 and its amendments.

C) Those included in Articles 647, 669, 671 second paragraph, 693, 727, 728, 820 last paragraph, 826 and 859 of the Military Justice Code, whenever their prosecution does not fall under the jurisdiction of military justice as per provisions of Article 109, clause seven in fine of the aforementioned code.

Article 3. The Federal Appellate Court will exercise exclusive jurisdiction in conducting trials in the form of oral proceedings, and public hearings, of the crimes referred to in the previous articles, and upon the case portfolios which have been prepared by federal lower courts.

Article 4. To determine the venue, the nature of the crime, and the circumstances in which it was committed, as they can be recognized prima facie, will be taken into account.

The federal lower court judge of the place where the crime has been committed will conduct the pre-trial inquest; while if the place where the crime was committed is not known, the judge of the places where the suspected criminal has been arrested will conduct the pre-trial inquest.

If there is a matter of uncertainty, any federal judge can preempt the case and exercise jurisdiction.

In cases involving collateral issues, the rules established in Articles 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 of the Penal Procedural Code will be taken into account.

Article 5. Questions of jurisdiction stemming from implementation of this law among federal judges or between federal courts and other national, provincial and military courts must be resolved within 24 hours.

Should the question of jurisdiction still remain, the case portfolio must be submitted within 48 hours through the most expedient means to the Supreme Court. Then, after hearing the opinion of the attorney general within a 3-day period, the Supreme Court will make a decision within another 3 days.

For the question of jurisdiction to be initiated, it will be necessary that the judge who first refused jurisdiction be notified of the opinion regarding jurisdiction expressed by the other judge so as to decide whether he still disclaims jurisdiction, and if he still does, the case portfolio should be submitted to the Supreme Court with the knowledge of the other judge.

Article 6. The pertinent judge or the pertinent federal court will sua sponte order the action of joinder of cases provided it contributes to speeding proceedings or provided it is appropriate in view of the existence of common evidence or provided it brings together collateral crimes committed by indictees belonging to the same criminal organization or it involves an act attributed to several indictees.

Article 7. The lower court federal prosecutor in whose venue is located the federal court in which pre-trial inquest takes place will participate in the proceedings and will be notified of rulings and decisions, as well as of the beginning of the proceedings, within 24 hours under pain of nullity.

Article 8. Under the regulations of the present law, the plaintiff cannot press civil action, but only act as a party in the proceedings, under the conditions set forth in Article 170 and subsequent articles of the Penal Procedural Code. The plaintiff will be notified in the same way the federal defense attorney is.

Article 9. The indictee who has no lawyer's degree cannot undertake his own defense. He can choose and replace his defender at any time.

At the hearing in which the indictee is to be questioned, the judge will let him know that he is entitled to appoint his defense attorney. If he does not exercise this right, the federal public defender on duty will be ex officio appointed as his defender, and the indictee will be given the name and address of that public defender.

Before the hearing at which he is to be questioned, the indictee who is being held incommunicado must be informed about the existence of a written request or the minutes of a request in the secretary's office, if that is the case, whereby his relatives proposed a list of lawyers from which he can choose his own defense attorney.

The designated defense attorney will be notified of the proceedings in identical manner as are the other parties.

CHAPTER II

Pre-trial Inquest

Article 10. Pre-trial inquests of crimes described in this law will be conducted by federal judges with the assistance of the federal and provincial police and of security organizations in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 11. The police or security forces intervening in the case should immediately report this fact to the appropriate federal judge whom they will keep informed at all times of the status of the investigation through the fastest possible means.

Article 12. For the purpose of investigating the crimes described in this law, federal judges can conduct personally or order necessary proceedings in any part of the national territory and their jurisdiction cannot be disputed by other federal, national, or provincial judges.

Any conflict of jurisdiction will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.

Article 13. A pre-trial inquest must be completed no later than thirty (30) days, to be computed from its initiation. The judge can, however, extend this period for another 30 days by issuing a resolution in which he must state the reasons for the extension and do so only when the number of indictees, the complexity of the case, or the difficulties in producing evidence so require.

Sentences of acquittal or preventive imprisonment, as appropriate, will have to be issued within the above established deadlines, without precluding the provisions of Article 16. During the pre-trial inquest, it will be the judge's prerogative to pass the case portfolio to the parties for review. In this case, all parties will have an unpostponable, peremptory 48-hour deadline to review the files.

CHAPTER III

Measures for Conducting Investigative and Preventive Actions

Article 14. In those cases in which police or security forces were to investigate some of the crimes described in this law, they will act in keeping with the powers bestowed upon them by the Penal Procedural Code and with the provisions of this chapter.

Article 15. Police or security forces can conduct investigations in, and search private residences of the indictees, or of third parties, suspected of being instigators, accomplices, or accesories after the fact of the crime which is being investigated. These searches can be conducted at any time of day and night when the urgency of the investigation so requires, to prevent the flight of suspected criminals or the destruction of evidence which could be useful in disposing of the case. The search will be immediately suspended if it becomes apparent that it is irrelevant to the case and thus police authorities will immediately withdraw from the area. In all other cases, police and security forces will have to obtain a search warrant from the appropriate judge to raid a private residence.

When police or security forces conduct any investigation in or search a house with or without a search warrant, they will have to file a report to the appropriate federal judge within 24 hours of having conducted the search.

Article 16. Police or security forces can make preventive arrests of persons who are, with good cause, suspected to be perpetrators, instigators, accomplices, or accessories after the fact of the crime being investigated. The preventive arrest will be limited to the time strictly necessary, corresponding to the grounds on which the arrest had to be made, but never for more than 48 hours; the federal judge with jurisdiction over the case should be immediately informed of such an arrest. The preventive arrest can be extended to 15 days upon a well-founded resolution from the federal judge, but the extended arrest provided for under Article 66 will not be applicable in this case. Within that period of time, the federal judge shall resolve whether or not charges can be brought against the detainee. Should the pre-trial inquest period be extended under the provisions of Article 13, the period of preventive arrest provided for under this article will not be extended.

Article 17. The police or security forces can hold incommunicado any person under preventive arrest for the reasons stated in Article 16, and this fact shall be communicated to the judge who will, through a well-founded resolution, determine how long the arrestee will be held incommunicado, but in no instance shall this be longer than 10 days.

Article 18. The police or security forces can intercept correspondence and telegrams, as well as tap telephone conversations or communications by any other means among persons who, with good cause, are suspected to be perpetrators, instigators, accomplices or accesories after the fact of the crime being investigated. The federal judge shall be apprised of the actions taken and the results of such actions within 48 hours. The judge will issue a well-founded resolution as to whether such actions can be continued, depending on the needs of the investigation, and for how long.

Article 19. The measures which are authorized under Chapter III for application by police and security forces shall be ordered in writing by an officer of at least the rank of chief and under his personal responsibility. The evidence gathered under these provisions can only be considered in trials brought under this law.

CHAPTER IV

Closing Pre-trial Proceedings, Initiating Trial Proceedings

Article 20. Once the pre-trial proceedings have been completed, the judge will write a detailed account of the proceedings to be submitted to the Court of Appeals within 48 hours, and will turn over to the latter the detainees, as well as all evidence, probative materials, and other elements. Should appeal be made against the closing of the pre-trial proceedings, the Court of Appeals will decide on this appeal motion within 72 hours.

CHAPTER V

Trial Proceedings

Article 21. The crimes referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of this law will be tried in oral proceeding under the exclusive jurisdiction at the National Appellate Courts on Criminal and Correctional Matters of the Federal Capital or by the Provincial Federal Appellate Courts depending on the jurisdiction of the Federal Lower Court which decrees the closing of inquest proceedings.

Article 22. Once he has received the case portfolio, the chief appellate justice will pass the case portfolio to the appellate court prosecutor and to the plaintiff, if there is one, for both to review within a combined period of 5 days. The charge can be expanded as provided in Article 50.

Article 23. Whenever the trial proceedings are held in the National Appellate Court on Criminal and Correctional Matters of the Federal Capital, the public defenders of the national or federal courts will act as official defenders. Whenever the trial proceedings are held in any other Federal Appellate Court, the public defenders of that particular Federal Appellate Court will act as official defenders.

Article 24. Should there be no probable cause, and should the Appellate Court prosecutor ask for acquittal, the Appellate Court will issue the acquittal decree after having previously submitted the case portfolio to the defender for 3 days.

Should the Appellate Court prosecutor find that there is probable cause to press charges, he will submit the case portfolio within 24 hours to the attorney general who will give his ruling within a 6-day period. If the attorney general shares the Appellate Court public prosecutor's opinion, the court of appeals will issue an acquittal decree after having previously submitted the case portfolio to the defender.

Should the attorney general find probable cause to press charges, he will return the case portfolio to the Appellate Court public prosecutor who will press charges within a 5-day period.

Article 25. Upon the request of any of the Appellate Court prosecutors, the attorney general can designate the public prosecutor who participated at the pre-trial inquest or one of more public prosecutors to assist the Appellate Court public prosecutor in the trial proceeding of a given case. In this instance, the public prosecutors have the same functions as the Appellate Court public prosecutor, and thus the former can act jointly, severally, or alternatively with the latter.

Article 26. Once charges have been pressed, the chief appellate justice will pass the case portfolio to the defense for review for a 5-day period.

Article 27. So that the plaintiff can make an indictment, and the defender can answer the charges, a copy of the case portfolio shall be made available to each of them free of charge, with the defender's copy having an indictment appended to it. The copies must be authenticated by the secretary to the appelate court judge.

Article 28. On the same indictment and defense briefs, both parties will request that evidence deemed necessary for discovery in the case be produced.

Article 29. If testimonial evidence is offered, the name, home and work addresses, and profession of the witness, if possible, will be provided. The facts about which the witness will be interrogated should be stated. If expert testimony is offered, the questions upon which he will render opinion will be concretely and specifically stated. Those testimonies will be inadmissible whenever the designated procedure has not been followed.

Article 30. If a party offers to provide a witness and does not request the appellate court to summon the witness, it will be understood that the party making the offer assumes the responsibility for the witness' appearance at the hearing. In the latter case, if the witness does not appear at the hearing without proper justification, it will be considered that the concerned party has decided not to present this witness, but the appellate court may, in any case, call him to testify if it deems it necessary.

Article 31. The Appellate Court, through a well-founded resolution, will reject the proofs it considers to be irrelevant to, or superfluous in the case. This resolution cannot be appealed, except in those cases provided for under Article 69.

Article 32. The chief appellate justice or the designated member of the Appellate Court can sua sponte, upon notification to the parties or upon request from the parties, order out-of-court testimony or evidentiary collection actions that are difficult or impossible to be performed or materialized at the court. Testimonies by and reports from persons who presumably cannot appear in court can likewise be accepted.

Article 33. Once the discovery period is over, and if the case so requires, actions referred to in Article 32 are completed, the chief appellate justice will set the date and time for the trial hearings as soon as possible. He will summon to appear in court all the persons who are to appear and will issue subpoenas for witnesses, expert witnesses, and translators to appear under the penalty that, acting to the contrary, subpoenas will be enforced, and a 30-day arrest will be imposed unless their failure to appear can be justified.

Article 34. The trial hearings will be orally conducted, the contrary being null and void. Readings and writings will only be allowed if circumstances make them indispensable.

Article 35. Whenever the Appellate Court deems it advisable, the court secretary will write at the end of each declaration or utterance of opinion minutes on substantial parts thereof that should be considered. These minutes will be dispensed with whenever the entire trial hearings are being tachigraphically transcribed or tape recorded. In the latter case, the Appellate Court will adopt the necessary measures to ensure the authenticity of such transcriptions and recordings and their validity as documents.

Article 36. Trial hearings shall be public. However, the Appellate Court may ex officio decide that these hearings will be wholly or partly held behind closed doors, as required for reasons of security, public order, or morals. Whenever the decision has been made to hold a closed hearing, the only persons to be admitted are those who have the right or the duty to participate in the proceedings in their capacity as parties to the case or as court officials, and only for the time which is necessary. At no time will persons under 18 years of age be allowed to watch the hearings.

The chief appellate justice can limit the entrance of people into the trial hearing room, or forbid the entrance of any individual, or order them from the room, all in order to ensure normality in the hearing sessions.

The resolution will be well-founded, and recorded in the minutes; and will be enforceable immediately.

Article 37. The chief appellate justice will conduct the hearing sessions, will issue legal admonitions, will administer oaths, and will receive testimonies. He will be the moderator at the hearing sessions, blocking questions or digressions which are irrelevant to the clarification of the facts, or which are deliberately intended to obstruct the proceedings, and he shall so act without restraining either the right of accusation or of defense.

Article 38. The parties are under the obligation to attend all the trial hearing sessions. Unjustified absences are liable to disciplinary sanctions and, should it become necessary, a private defender could be replaced by a public defender. Should the trial have begun only with the accusation of the plaintiff, his absence without justification will be construed as his separation from the case. Nevertheless, the trial proceedings will continue until a final ruling is dictated to end the trial with the sentencing or acquitting of the indictee.

Article 39. The chief appellate justice will open the trial, and will make known the Appellate Court's resolutions on questions of refusals or objections which have been timely raised, as well as on questions of inadmissibility of the evidence offered. The public prosecutor and the defender will be allowed to speak only once regarding those questions and for a period of time established by the chief appellate justice.

The Appellate Court can at the same session reverse its resolution whenever it deems pertinent to do so.

Article 40. The chief appellate justice will permit the prosecutor and the defender to summarise the written indictment and defense, respectively. If he deems it pertinent, the chief appellate justice will ask the court secretary to read out the substantial parts of the evidence which had been produced at the pre-trial inquest.

Should it be necessary, the Appellate Court shall order ratification of testimony by witnesses, or of evidence presented at the pre-trial inquest whenever the contending parties had at that time questioned the statements by the witnesses or the evidence presented, and they had requested such a ratification in the indictment or defense writings; or whenever the Appellate Court considers such ratifications necessary for further clarification of the facts.

Immediately thereafter, the chief appellate justice will proceed to question the indictee first, and the witnesses and the expert witnesses afterwards.

Article 41. The chief appellate justice shall ask the indictee to provide his personal data, and can ask him questions not included at his pre-trial questioning. Should the indictee refuse to answer, such refusal will be recorded and the trial will proceed under provisions of Article 239, second paragraph of the Penal Procedure Code.

Neither the defender nor any other person will be allowed to make suggestions to the indictee during the interrogation, or before the indictee begins to answer questions. Should there be any violation in this regard, the violation will be recorded, this not precluding disciplinary sanctions.

Article 42. If the case involves several indictees, the chief appellate justice can at any stage of the trial question one of more indictees separately, after ordering the others to leave the courtroom.

Article 43. The trial will be conducted in daily and consecutive sessions until its conclusion, but it can be suspended for a strictly necessary period of time whenever special or unforeseen circumstances prevent the trial from continuing normally, or whenever a procedure needs to be implemented outside the Appellate Court premises.

Article 44. At the trial sessions, the chief appellate justice will exercise police or disciplinary functions, thus being empowered to expel a violator of trial rules from the hearing room or impose on him a penalty of up to 1,000 Argentine pesos or up to 30-day arrest. These sanctions shall be imposed by the Appellate Court whenever the violation has affected the public prosecutor, the plaintiff, the indictee or his defenders. The fine will be updated by the Supreme Court every 6 months in accordance with the officially published General Consumers Price Index plus the adjustment provided for through article 7 of Law 22383 to be applied to the Penal Procedural Code.

Article 45. Should the indictee behave in a manner detrimental to the decorum of the proceedings, or should he make statements which are likewise offensive, the chief appellate justice will order his expulsion. This measure will be restricted

only to the session in which the indictee has exhibited such behavior, unless the indictee should commit new transgressions. If that is the case, the indictee will be considered to be constructively present at the trial sessions, and he will be represented by his defense counsel.

Article 46. During the trial sessions, the indictee will be allowed to elaborate on his declarations provided such declarations are related to the facts being investigated. He will also be allowed to talk with his defense counsel, except while he is making a statement or before answering questions which he is asked. The exercise of this privilege will not be grounds for suspending a trial session. At any stage of the trial the Appellate Court can also invite the indictee to elaborate on his declaration.

Article 47. Members of the Appellate Court can interrogate the indictee; those members, the public prosecutor, the plaintiff, and the defense counsel can likewise freely interrogate the witnesses and the expert witnesses, but without interrupting them and with prior authorization from the chief appellate justice.

The Appellate Court can stop the interrogation whenever the questions asked and the answers given demonstrate that continuing the interrogation is not in the interest of justice.

The chief appellate justice shall reject, in an unappealable decision, deceptive or suggestive questions, and can order the necessary confrontations.

Article 48. Witnesses will be so located that they cannot hear testimonies made by others, nor shall they communicate with the indictees. They will be called up to testify successively and separately in the order the Appellate Court has established. After testifying, they will have to remain in the office of the court secretary whenever ordered to do so, should it become necessary for them to go back to the witness stand for further interrogation, or for confrontations.

Article 49. The Appellate Court can order that seized or offered documents marked as evidence be read whenever the court considers that appropriate, including documents attributed to the indictee, although they may have been found in the possession of another person.

The Appellate Court can order that documents marked as evidence be added to the case portfolio or be turned over to the court. Any authority is under obligation to comply with a court order under the penalty that he may become liable under Article 240 of the Penal Code, without precluding disciplinary action the court has the power to impose, and the provision under Article 700 of the Penal Procedural Code.

Article 50. Should new facts not mentioned in the indictment come to light during the trial sessions, the public prosecutor and the plaintiff, if there is one, may be entitled to file additional charges, if the Appellate Court so authorizes. In such a situation, the chief appellate justice will notify the indictee and his counsel of their right to request a suspension of the trial hearing in order to prepare their defense and offer their evidence. Whenever that right is exercised, the Appellate Court will suspend trial hearings for as long as is strictly necessary.

Article 51. Once the period for producing evidence has closed, the chief appellate justice will grant permission to the public prosecutor, the plaintiff, if there is one, and the defense counsel in that order, to take the floor to offer their summations. The right of rebuttal will be exercised only once, and will be allowed only to refute arguments not previously been objected to.

Article 52. Should one of the parties irrelevantly prolong his summation with superfluous repetitions or references to facts not strictly related to the case under trial, the chief appellate justice will set a prudent time limit for such utterances, taking into account the nature of the facts, the points which have been debated, and the evidence which has been produced.

Article 53. Lastly, the chief appellate justice shall ask the indictee whether he wants to make a final statement, and will close the trial sessions.

Article 54. If the Appellate Court deems new evidence or amplification of that already presented to be absolutely necessary, it shall order that such evidence and amplification be brought forth, and the hearing will proceed to that effect, but only to discuss the new evidence or the amplification of existing evidence.

Article 55. The court secretary will take minutes of this hearing, containing the following information:

a) Place and date of the trial hearing sessions, mentioning the suspensions that have been ordered, if any;

b) First and last names of Appellate Court judges, public prosecutors, plaintiff if there is one, and defenders;

c) Indictee's personal data;

d) First and last names of witnesses, expert witnesses, and interpreters, mentioning the oaths administered and other probative elements attached to the case portfolio;

e) Other observations necessary under the provisions of this law, or which are considered useful;

f) Signatures of the Appellate Court judges, the litigants, and the court secretary. Before the minutes are signed, the court secretary will read the minutes to the participants in the trial.

Article 56. The parties have the right to request that notations be made on the minutes to register their observations or corrections, provided the Appellate Court considers those notations to be pertinent. Such notations shall be limited to what is strictly necessary.

Article 57. Once the trial sessions have been completed, the Appellate Court shall go into secret deliberations with all its actual members and, if that is the case, with their respective subrogates; and subsequently shall dictate a decision by absolute majority. Whenever the complexity of the case makes it necessary to defer the writing, the sentence shall be issued within the 10 days following the last relevant procedural act.

Article 58. Evidence will be evaluated in accordance with the rules of sound judgment. In its decision, the Appellate Court shall resolve all issues raised during the trial.

Article 59. Once the sentence has been written and the original appended to the case portfolio, the Appellate Court members will return to the trial hearing room to which the public prosecutor, the plaintiff if there is one, the indictee and defense counsel have been summoned. The chief appellate justice will then order the court secretary to read the sentence before those in attendance.

This reading will serve as notification.

CHAPTER VII

APPEALS

Article 60. The Supreme Court will apply, whenever pertinent, the procedures set forth in the provisions of this law whenever a case falls under its statutory jurisdiction, and the cause conforms to crimes defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this law.

Article 61. Appeal motions stipulated by the Penal Procedural Code are admissible against final decisions of the Appellate Court, as well as the appeal of law inapplicability (Article 28 of decree-law 1285/58 and ratified by law 17812), the appeal for clarification of a final decision, and the special appeal under provision of Article 14 of law 48.

Article 62. The powers the Federal Appellate Courts have to conduct plenary action on crimes stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 of this law will not prevent them from acting as reviewing courts to resolve those appeal motions which, stipulated in the Penal Procedural Code, were filed against decisions made by federal judges during pre-trial inquests.

Article 63. The appeals which might be raised during the pre-trial inquest should be filed in a well-founded brief within 72 hours of the decision being handed down, and the appeals shall be either granted or denied by the judge within the next 24 hours.

The case portfolio must be submitted to the Appellate Court within 24 hours after the appeal has been granted. The Appellate Court, upon receipt of the case portfolio, shall, within 24 hours, pronounce the case to be ready for trial, and the parties will be notified accordingly. Within the next 24 hours, the notifications which have been sent out and acted on will be appended to the case which shall then be studied by the Appellate Court to resolve the appeals made within 72 hours.

In the case of appeal against an interlocutory decree during the pre-trial inquest, the lower court judge shall resolve the appeal within 48 hours after being submitted.

CHAPTER VIII

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 64. The provisions of the Penal Procedural Code shall supplement the procedures established by this law.

Article 65. Detainees for crimes falling under Article 1 and 2 of this law shall not enjoy such benefits as release on bail, penal exemptions [insanity, self-defense, minority status and mitigating losses], and suspended sentence, and will be further liable under provisions of Article 12, second paragraph, Law 20840.

Article 66. Whenever the Penal Procedural Code does not specifically set a time period for carrying out a procedural act, that time period shall be established as appropriate by the Federal Appellate Court judge considering the importance, nature and characteristics of the same. Whenever the case to be tried involves more than five indictees, the time periods established through this law will be doubled.

For the procedure instituted by this law, the provision under the second paragraph of the Penal Procedural Code will not apply.

Article 67. Procedural errors during the pre-trial inquest will be considered valid unless they have been included in the prosecutorial or defense briefs, except when the invalid act resulted in violation of the right to defense in trial, in which case the error will be declared ex officio.

A proceeding will be declared null only if it fails to meet the requirements for fulfilling its objective. Nullity cannot be declared if the act, its irregularity notwithstanding, has attained the objective for which it was intended.

Procedural errors implying the violation of the right to defense in trial cannot be validated.

A nullity request will be promptly dismissed whenever such a request is obviously not in order.

Article 68. Objections referring to procedural acts in trial proceedings must be raised, spelling out the reasons, before the Appellate Court within 24 hours after a party became aware of the procedural act for which a declaration of nullity is sought. The nullity request shall be considered as an incidental matter which shall not suspend the principal proceedings, and which shall be resolved within 24 hours.

Article 69. Cases which have been under prosecution at federal courts or other courts of law prior to the promulgation of this law shall follow their course in accordance with the penal procedures to which they are subject, until their respective final sentences, despite their being related to crimes falling under Articles 1 and 2 of this law.

Article 70. Provisions contrary to the present law are void, particularly those under Laws 21267, 21460, 21461, and 21463.

Article 71. The Supreme Court will propose or determine, as the case might be, the creation of positions for magistrates, functionaries and auxiliary personnal who may become necessary for the functioning of federal courts in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 72. This law is to be released, published, delivered to the National Directorate of Official Records, and filed.

BRAZILIAN NAVY CHIEF ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY101647 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Admiral Jose Calvente Aranda, chief of staff of the Brazilian Navy, has ended his official visit to Argentina. The Navy chief of staff left from the military base in the metropolitan airport, where he was seen off by the Argentine Navy commander, Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO MINIMIZES COUP RUMORS

PY081119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Though Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo announced here today the reorganization of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], stated that under no circumstances will his party return to the official coalition. To justify his party's decision, Eid Franco stated that the experience of the past few months has been very negative as far as the front's reorganization is concerned.

Siles Zuazo also said that he is willing to expand the basis of his democratic regime for all forces that are willing to work for the UDP's program. In his speech to the factory workers, at which Eid Franco was also present, the president spoke about the need to block the way to subversion by the ultra right or left.

Regarding the preemptive economic demands of the influential Bolivian Labor Federation, he said that the workers must not allow those who claim to represent them to lead them to an abyss. Stressing that poverty with freedom is more bearable than poverty with dictatorship, he explained that the most important achievement of his regime has been the comanagement of the workers in state mines and in other state enterprises.

Regarding coup rumors which have been circulating intensively the past few days, Siles Zuazo stated that his government has adopted the appropriate measures to guarantee the defense and continuation of the democratic process.

HAVANA: ARMY DENIES VISITS TO CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA072231 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] A communique issued today by the Bolivian Army General Staff categorically denies a report published in the newspaper EL DIARIO which claimed that Bolivian military personnel were in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Army General Staff communique explains that several high-ranking officers have recently toured the country's interior to take part in the celebration of various civic holidays, but adds that military personnel have never used funds donated by political parties to make such trips. The Army General Staff described the EL DIARIO report as false, biased, and aimed at dividing the members of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

SENATE APPROVES AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that the Senate has approved the designation of writer and journalist Walter Montenegro as Bolivian ambassador to Peru. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 29 Sep 83 PY]

PINOCHET, CABINET MEMBERS ON CURRENT SITUATION

Pinochet on Political Process

PY081110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean president, General Augusto Pinochet, stated today that his government has no political affiliations, but admitted that he is watching with pleasure the formation of groups supporting his government. Those who are against communism are with us. Those who support communism are against us, the chief of state added, alluding to the opposition trends.

Pinochet was questioned by newsmen on the resurgence of several parties and the formation of new movements over the past few months, despite the ban on conducting political activities which has been in force since the military came to power 10 years ago.

The government is not sponsoring any of these movements as it has always stated that it is apolitical. But the government is watching with pleasure the movements which are supporting it, Pinochet said. Pinochet warned, however, that these organizations cannot yet constitute parties because the ban enacted in 1973 is still in force. Yet an opening promoted by the interior minister and political head of the cabinet, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, has become evident during the past 2 months.

The head of state reasserted his approval to the dialogue that Interior Minister Jarpa is holding with the opposition Democratic Alliance to alleviate the strains of the days of national protest which broke out in May. More than 40 civilians died during these demonstrations.

Everything minister Jarpa does has my approval because we talk things over, Pinochet said, thus ruling out the possibility of a cabinet reshuffling. Rumors of a cabinet reshuffle were spreading in Santiago while the leftist Popular Democratic Movement and other socialist organizations called a 6th day of national protest for next Thursday.

Jarpa on AD Conditions

PY071610 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government will continue with its plans because it knows that the majority of the Chilean people want a future of political stability, freedom and progress. This statement is included in a document submitted by the interior minister to the Democratic Alliance [AD] as a response to an AD publication of a few days ago listing the AD conditions for continuing the dialogue.

In the main part of the document, Minister Jarpa said that during the meetings, various issues were discussed and the views expressed were similar in some aspects. He added that in all the meetings it was said that respecting the Constitution is the only possible and sound way to restore the democratic institutionalization required by the country. As regards the AD proposal to create a commission made up of former congressmen to study political laws, Minister Jarpa said he had told AD leaders that the proposal deserved study and that such study would not violate constitutional rules.

He added that he had already informed Cabinet President Miguel Schweitzer of the AD proposal. I am also planning to meet with leaders of other democratic political groups to discuss the proposal with them, the minister said. The document also stated that it is public knowledge that the government has adopted various measures aimed at a political opening, and that some sectors which purport to be democratic have by no means contributed to the measures. On the contrary, they have tried to frustrate them on many occasions by promoting incidents and protests along with dangerous marxist groups.

Minister Jarpa added: I have tried to avoid a public debate with AD leaders which could prompt others to interfere or cause erroneous interpretations. However, in the wake of the latest AD press publication, I hereby express my belief that a major problem is the lack of an AD position on the actions being carried out by communists and other extreme leftist groups to restore a Marxist system similar to the 1970-1973 administration.

Minister Jarpa concluded by stating that a clear AD position would facilitate a return to total democracy because the danger of committing the same errors which permitted a Marxist minority to assume power would no longer exist.

More on Communist Plan

PY081302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa has stated in connection with the coordinated communist plan that evidence shows that the plan has been carried out in different stages. He added that the government knows what the future stages of the plan are.

Economy Minister Interviewed

PY070220 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Sep 83 pp 6, 7

[Interview with Chilean Economy Minister Andres Passicot by Maria Eugenia Oyarzun -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the exact amount of the IMF loan?

[Answer] "I do not know the exact figure. I will tell you the amortization figures to prove that it is not true that we have contracted a debt that 'will affect five generations to come.' Before the renegotiation, we had to pay $1,755,000,000 in amortization in 1983, but we will now pay $657 million. In 1984 we had to amortize $1,522,000,000 but $520 million will now be amortized. In 1985 we had to amortize $2,202,000,000 and we will now pay exactly the same amount. The amortization of $2,653,000,000 in 1985 and of $2,350,000,000 in 1987 have not been altered. There is a difference in 1988 because instead of amortizing $1,553,000,000 we will have to pay $2,999,000,000. This means we will have to make an effort in 1988. In other words, the renegotiation will mean a major relief during 1983 and 1984, no changes during 1985, 1986, and 1987 and, since unpaid amortizations will accumulate, there will be a difference in 1988. However, we will have 4 and 1/2 years to adopt the necessary measures and pay what we owe in 1988. This is why we are promoting exports at a real exchange rate and an increase in our domestic production so that we can pay our debt. Therefore, it is not true that we will go bankrupt."

[Question] It is being said that there cannot be a reactivation in Chile because the government continues to apply the "automatic adjustment" system, which means that the economy is based on the rules of supply and demand. You have stated that the automatic adjustment system has been replaced by other measures. What evidence could you produce to support your statement?

[Answer] "I believe that it is a great mistake to say that the people in charge of the economy are applying an automatic adjustment system. Many people say this because they lack adequate information and others do so in bad faith. Making such a statement is a maneuver designed to make other people believe that we are indifferent to the unemployment and reactivation problems. I will explain the difference between automatic adjustment and the system we have today. At the end of 1982, Chile was faced with three major imbalances that had to be corrected. In the first place, there was an imbalance between expenditures and earnings because we spent like rich people and earned like poor ones. So we had to adjust our expenditures to our earnings. How did the automatic adjustment system work? According to this system, the only alternative to finance the deficit caused by this imbalance was to contract foreign loans. When you finance a debt with foreign funds, you product a deficit in the balance of payments. When you have a deficit there is less circulating money because the deficit depletes the reserves. As a matter of fact, money circulation begins to drop. When the Central Bank sells its reserves it takes money out of circulation. When there is less money in circulation, the interest rate on the internal market soars up. When this happens the people cannot spend and investment plans are no longer profitable. In simple terms, when the Central Bank sells its reserves, circulating money automatically drops, interest rates increase, and the people stop spending. This is when you begin to spend in keeping with how much you earn.

People who have lived in Chile for the past 18 months know that our policy is totally the opposite. In order to correct the imbalance between expenditures and earnings we devaluated the currency in June 1982. We did not expect the interest rate to hold back expenditures but to make imported products more expensive so that our expenditures would decrease.

"In the second, place, the devaluation to correct the imbalance served to protect our industries. The new exchange rate decreased imports on the one hand and it increased the country's earnings on the other. This in turn contributed to the reactivation of industries such as the textile and rubber industries. This measure has nothing to do with the automatic adjustment system.

"In the third place, we did not establish floating interest rates as was proposed under the automatic adjustment system. We proposed an interest rate to reduce speculation. We also established tariffs running between 10 and 20 percent and special rights. Tariffs play the same role as the exchange rate because they make imports more expensive and they protect our domestic production. All this shows a positive attitude on the part of the economic authorities which is somewhat opposed to the situation under the automatic adjustment system."

[Question] Do you mean that there is intervention by the economic authority?

[Answer] There is a more active intervention by the state in order to make corrections. A second aspect which had to be corrected concerned relative prices. With the exchange rate of 39 pesos to the dollar, the price of imported goods dropped quite a bit, but at the same time the domestic industry was left unprotected.

What did the "automatic adjustment" propose? It proposed to leave the exchange rate fixed, to let the interest rate regulate loan-dependent expenditures, and you will see that, by keeping the exchange rate at 39 pesos to one dollar, other import-nondependent prices will tend to level off with import-dependent prices. We have now done exactly the opposite. We have raised the price of the dollar so that the import-nondependent prices may stay at the level where they were. This has nothing to do with the "automatic adjustment." The third correction which was necessary referred to assets. Since people and enterprises were heavily indebted, they could not take on any more activities, and so the entire system was locked in. What was the proposition under "automatic adjustment"? That indebted enterprises should sell their assets in order to lower their level of indebtedness, and should they go bankrupt, everything could be sold and distributed. What we have done now is assumed the obligation of renegotiating 30 percent of any debt for 10 years at an interest rate based on UF [inflation-adjusted unit established for house mortgage payment known as Unidad de Fomento] daily readjustments plus 7. This 30 percent is the minimum which has been renegotiated with any person who requested it. In practice, half the debtors did not request renegotiation and continued to make payments as originally contracted. This means that not all the debtors were so badly off as it was said they were. So, since the money available under this renegotiation lin of credit was not used up, it turned out in practice that 52 percent and even 100 percent of some debts have been renegotiated. This is a far cry from "automatic readjustment" which called for the sale of assets. We now have a process of renegotiation which has been instituted by the economic authorities.

[Question] The economic authorities have recommended a rate of interest. That rate is 1.9 percent, that is, below the Cost of Living Index which was 2.7 percent in August. If the country needs savings, they will be hard to get at this rate of interest. Then how can savings be stimulated? Why hasn't an interest rate on savings been recommended since the spread [difference between savings and lending interest rates] continues to be high?

[Answer] This is a very important question. In fact, those who deposited their savings in banks for 30 days at 1.9 percent while the cost of living went up by 2.7 percent made a bad deal. But let us not concentrate on 30-day deposits, but on longer term deposits.

We are more intersted in seeing people investing their savings in corporations, or in longer-term deposits drawing higher returns. As for the savings interest rate and the spread, that is, the lending interest rate which must be paid by borrowers has been declining, although not too significantly. If we take a look at the lending interest rates since March, we can see that they are coming down, especially if we compare them with the increase in wholesale prices, not just with the increase in consumer prices. For instance, prices of agricultural products have gone up significantly, so producers can stand current lending interest rates charged by banks. We cannot recommend a lending interest rate to banks, because the situation of borrowers is different, and whoever lends money takes the solvency of a particular borrower into consideration. If the lender has a great deal of confidence in the borrower, the interst rate charged is lower, but if the lender suspects that the borrower may run into difficulties, the interest rate charged will be higher. Therefore, it is difficult for the government to tell banks to charge the same interest rate. Nevertheless, the lending interest rates have been coming down.

[Question] There are government officials who believe that an economic reactivation which is accomplished by increasing both paper money circulation and public expenditures will generate a huge inflation. Logically, this inflation will affect the IPC [Consumer Price Index], and consequently raise the UF.

This would put mortgagees in a bind, especially considering that most of them live on salaries or wages which have decreased by 16 percent over the last 12 months. Is there a relation in all this?

[Answer] The opinion of government officials is not divided. We think that paper money should be issued provided it goes into economic reactivation, not into pressuring prices upwards. The thing is that to effectively bring about economic reactivation, real money has to be increased in order to strengthen purchasing power, not to pressure prices upwards, in which case we will be back to square one. Real money circulating in the economy depends on two decision: First, the decision of economic authorities to create money initially; and second, the decision of all economic agents -- people and enterprises -- to use the money that has been created. There are circumstances in which the economic agents do not want to use the money which the economic authorities decided to make available. They do not want the money because some times the economic agents do not have confidence to undertake new ventures, or because they prefer to speculate rather than invest. We experienced this a year ago when the Central Bank disbursed a large sum of money, but people took it to buy dollars, not to launch productive ventures. You have seen that the country has lost about $1 billion in the process. Having lived in this country, the conclusion one draws is that the only way to bring about an economic recovery is to gradually boost people's confidence. And this is what the economic authorities have been trying to do lately. Let's not forget that 73 billion pesos have been issued over the last 8 or 9 months.

[Question] And hasn't this fueled inflation...?

[Answer] Obviously, I was not very happy with the August inflation rate of 2.7 percent. I think it is a warning for us.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because a 2.7 percent monthly rate would yield something like 32 percent over a 12-month period. Thirty-two percent is not a distressing figure, but it could well grow to 60 or 70 precent. In that case I would be really concerned because the burden would be shouldered by the defenseless lower income sectors, while the higher bracket would be in a comfortable position. This is unacceptable from a moral viewpoint. If the inflation rate remains at 20 or 25 percent, there will be nothing to worry about. That is why everything must be done gradually. We do not want our country to run out of its international reserves either, because the lack of reserves can give rise to situations that could hamper our relations with foreign countries.

[Question] The official dollar rate has fluctuated between 81 and 82 pesos, while the parallel market rate stands at 88 pesos. Why do you think these two rates are so close? Is there any chance to float the dollar again?

[Answer] The reason why parallel market dollar operations are almost nonexistent is that, after all, the people have confidence. If they did not have it, the parallel market rate would be as high as 140 pesos, a onetime record. The parallel market rate remains at 88 pesos because the people have confidence and because the official rate is very good. That is why there are practically no parallel market dollar operations. Now, I do not believe the dollar can be allowed to float. I think that in Chile, the dollar rate should always be established by the government. The dollar rate can be established through different methods, but the government must always make the decision.

[Question] The government has promoted savings. For its part, the Confederation of Trade and Industry has maintained that if there is no spending there will be no demand, and that if there is no demand there will be no reactivation because production activities will not be encouraged. Is the government promoting savings or spedning?

[Answer] This is a ministry of economy, development and reconstruction. I would say we have saved little, developed some sectors, and reconstructed a substantional portion of the economic system. What happens is that people, at times, mistakenly believe that the only way to spur demand is to readjust salaries; since salaries were not readjusted, they believe that demand will not grow. A salary readjustment may be the most effective way of spurring demand, but it is not the only way. Though in a less spectacular manner, demand has been increased through the creation of new jobs, through the bonuses granted in September and December, and through the housing and public works building programs. Some businessmen will make higher profits and they will therefore increase their spending; this will cause demand to grow. But I must admit that the increase in demand is limited, in keeping with the existing financial restrictions. That is why we have talked about a slow reactivation process that will speed up later.

[Question] What is your opinion of the criticism from some opposition members who say that another Sergio Onofre Jarpa is needed in the economic sector?

[Answer] I believe that Minister Jarpa, the chief of the cabinet, has to deal with both political and economic matters. Some people have attempted to separate the political and economic sectors of the government; however, they have failed. I know that they would very much like to succeed but, to the benefit of our country, they did not. There is perfect coordination between the ministers of the two sectors. The ministers of the political sector are keenly aware of the fact that they cannot ignore financial matters because serious political consequences might follow. The ministers of the economic sector are also aware that they must solve the economic problems because failing to do so would also involve serious political consequences.

[Question] What can you tell us about the bill reducing income tax?

[Answer] It is being considered by the legislative committees. I understand that it will be passed into law before the end of the year. The main idea is that profits that are reinvested will not be taxed, unlike those which are not capitalized. If Chile is unable to save more than it has been traditionally saving, our prospects for the future are gloomy indded. If we do not save, our growth will be very slow.

Another key factor is the promotion of exports. If we fail to increase our exports, we will not grow either. What we are doing is promoting savings and exports. An interministerial commission has been working for 1 month to solve all the problems that are hindering exports. Concrete measures for the promotion of exports and savings will be made known in the near future. This is the target of the tax reform.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE REPORTS BREAKOFF OF DIALOGUE

PY102028 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Democratic Alliance [AD], a Chilean opposition group, today announced the virtual breaking off of the dialogue it has been holding with the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The AD has demanded that the government state whether it will promote a return to democracy or if the dictatorial system will continue indefinitely.

The opposition leaders have blamed government officials for the breaking of dialogue because they were unable to provide the guarantees and conditions for reestablishing normal political activities in the country.

In a communique, the AD stated that it will continue to engage in peaceful resistance until the objectives which motivated its creation are fulfilled. The AD made known its decision on the eve of the 6th national protest, which had been called by the leftist Popular Democratic Movement, and which will be held for 3 days beginning tomorrow, Tuesday.

NEW DEMOCRACY GROUP DISSOLVES, JOINS UDI

PY101845 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p C 3

[Excerpts] The "New Democracy" group yesterday issued a statement in which it announced its dissolution and its incorporation to the recently established "Independent Democratic Union" (UDI). The statement is signed by Javier Leturia, President; Carlos Coni, vice president; Humberto Prieto, secretary general; and the entire Executive Council.

VIOLENCE, PROTESTS CONTINUE IN SANTIAGO AREA

Copper Workers' Leader Beaten

PY081435 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Oct (AFP) -- A top leader of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) was brutally attacked this morning by armed civilians who moved about in a small vehicle, a high-ranking CTC source reported.

CTC lawyer Luis Eduardo Thayer reported that union leader Raul Montesinos was traveling in a taxi when unidentified individuals intercepted it, pulled him violently out of it and beat him violently with their hands and feet. Thayer said that the attack could have extremely serious consequences. Thay added that the aggressors later got Montesinos into their car, where they threatened him with death. A few hours later, the individuals abandoned him along a street in Puente Alto, 25 km east of Santiago, where he was found half conscious.

The top CTC leader was admitted to the Sotero del Rio Hospital where doctors discovered large hematomas and signs of a violent beating all over his body.

Sequel Condemns Attack

PY082211 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Sequel, president of the National Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], strongly condemned the attack on copper workers leader Raul Montecinos and announced an emergency meeting to be held by the executive board of the Confederation. He also pointed out that although this attack is similar to that which led to the murder of Tucapel Jimenez, it will not intimidate the Chilean labor movement.

[Begin Sequel recording] The national workers command is aware that the incident which was carried out against a copper workers' leader is quite serious. This incident marks the beginning of events similar to those which took place some years ago when Tucapel Jimenez was murdered. This means that union leaders and workers are once again being intimidated because of our struggle, which we deem just since it seeks a return to democracy.

I also want to take advantage of this opportunity to request all union leaders and workers not to lose the hope that we have always had, not to lose faith, since we have to win this battle. We are mere pacifists and we have proven this time and again. The fact that the workers, the union leaders, and in this case Raul Montecinos, have been attacked, does not mean that we are going to stop struggling. Quite the contrary, this incident should give us more courage to continue with our peaceful and demonstrative struggle, until the government understands that what we seek is to live in a country where justice, democracy, and freedom prevail. [end recording]

CTC To Take Action

PY102323 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Copper Workers Confederation, headed by Rodolfo Sequel, will address a note to the Interior Ministry demanding quick clarification of the abduction of miners leader Raul Montecinos, who was also assaulted.

This morning, five CTC [Confederation of Copper Workers] leaders held a special meeting and agreed to take various measures in connection with the incident. Rodolfo Sequel talked about those measures at the end of the meeting.

[Begin Sequel recording] Five labor leaders held a meeting this morning and discussed, in the presence of a lawyer, the incident which involved labor leader Raul Montecinos on Friday. Our first decision was to send a note to the Interior Ministry asking that the government quickly and totally clarify this incident. Second, we will issue a report on the incident; copies of the report will be sent to all international organizations. Third, the confederation will issue an official communique and will send copies of it to all confederation members and to the other unions that make up the national workers command. [end recording]

Sequel also reported that a lawsuit will be filed this afternoon against those responsible for the incisent.

Sequel Visits 8th Region

PY102000 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Rodolfo Sequel Molina, the president of the Copper Worker Confederation, ended his trip to the eighth region yesterday. Sequel attended a meeting sponsored by the Bio Bio Basin regional workers command. It was the first such meeting in 10 years and it was attended by some 4,500 workers.

At the meeting, Sequel said that he was happy to be close to coal workers; he also advocated unity within the Chilean labor movement, and remarked that both students and workers have waged a spirited struggle. [Begin Sequel recording] The people, workers and students, particularly the university students of this region, have waged a spirited struggle. Their unity has been an example to all of us, because they have not excluded anyone.

Friends: I believe that we must work for the unity of the movement. It is not worth recalling the past. Let us strive to build a decent future for our children; that is our duty. [applause] [end recording]

Bank, Supermarket Bombed

PY071614 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Terrorists carried out two bomb attacks last night. Santiago fire brigade personnel put out a fire which broke out at the (Ronca) branch of the Banco del Estado de Chile as a result of a bomb explosion. Witnesses reported that the large fire was quickly extinguished by firemen.

Close to midnight, another strong explosion in the [name indistinct] supermarket in Carrascal neighborhood alarmed the people. The explosion destroyed the supermarket's (?bathrooms) and window panes and it damaged the facade of (Emos) offices in Quinta Normal.

Wrap-up of Latest Incidents

PY080138 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The police disclosed that several hundred Chileans set up barricades and lit bonfires in the La Hermida neighborhood on the outskirts of eastern Santiago. According to the report this incident lasted until dawn today. The demonstrators also shouted slogans against President Augusto Pinochet's military government.

The police pointed out that the demonstration was the continuation of a joint meeting held there on Thursday afternoon by neighbors, unemployed persons and striking university students who arrived at the site marching in columns. The report on the incident does not mention whether any arrests were made after the arrival of police squads which were sent to the site to repress the demonstrators who were protesting against the government.

On Wednesday and Thursday the police used fire engines, gases, and firearms to control opposition groups that staged several protests against Pinochet's policy.

Dozens of demonstrators were arrested or wounded during clashes with the police. Three policemen were wounded in downtown Santiago after the vehicle they were traveling in was stoned. Losing control, the vehicle crashed into a lamp post.

Tighter police control could be observed in the streets of Santiago today as preventive measures against additional demonstrations which may be held before the sixth national day of protest against the military regime; which has been organized by the center-left opposition sector for next week.

On Tuesday there will be four street marches which will end in a massive meeting in one of the main avenues of Santiago, and 2 days later there will be a protest which will include a boycott of stores and to bureaucratic red tape [as received], student absenteeism, honking of horns, blackouts in homes and the banging of pans. These acts of discontent have been organized by a group of center-left, center and left leaning political parties, labor unions, and social organizations, all belonging to the Democratic Alliance or the Popular Democratic Movement which was created by the communists.

It was recalled that 47 civilians died during clashes with the police, the Army and unidentified armed groups who took part in repressing previous demonstrations, in the midst of which the government launched a plan for an opening to the opposition.

Havana Notes Demonstrations

PA072356 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hundreds of Chileans have erected barricades and lit bonfires in the Santiago suburb of Lo Hermida. These incidents, which reflect a rejection of the dictatorship, began yesterday and continued until dawn today. Similar demonstrations staged on Wednesday and Thursday were violently broken up by police. Several people were wounded and the police made a number of arrests.

In Santiago, the alliance of Chilean opposition groups repeated its call for the population to participate in the antigovernment rally scheduled for 11 October. The authorities have already been asked to authorize the event.

Further Hanava Report

PA091220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Several unidentified armed individuals have kidnapped Raul Montesinos, leader of the CTC, the Confederation of Copper Workers of Chile. After being brutally beaten and threatened with death, Montesinos was abandoned, semi-conscious, in Puente Alto, 25 km east of the capital city of Santiago. Other reports state that the Democratic Alliance, a center-rightist opposition coalition has suspended the antigovernment protest rally that had been scheduled for Tuesday. The suspension, which caused concern among the citizens and even within the Democratic Alliance itself, was announced after the Chilean fascist regime banned a demonstration in which four groups self-styled as Bread, Work, Justice, and Liberty were to take part.

Observers believe it is quite improbable that the Democratic Alliance will join in the national protest called by the Chilean People's Democratic Movement for next Thursday. The movement is composed of Communist, Socialist, and independent leftist parties, and has the support of numerous social and student organizations. It was learned from other sources that political prisoners in numerous Chilean jails are staging a 24-hour hunger strike to protest the maltreatment to which they are being subjected.

PLANS, EVENTS LEADING UP TO 11 OCT PROTEST

Government Forbids Opposition March

PY071936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The government of General Pinochet has forbidden the opposition parties and organizations to stage a march next Tuesday, 11 October.

Encompassing elements from the conservative right to the outlawed Communist Party, the opposition was gearing itself up to stage the first public demonstration of unity and strength to demand the restoration of institutional rule after 10 years of military government. The authorities prohibited the march, but suggested dissidents gather at a public park some distance from downtown Santiago.

Leaders of the Democratic Alliance and other organizations in the opposition ranks met immediately to adopt resolutions. Leftist sectors, however, made a new call for another day of national protest on Thursday, 13 October.

[Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 7 October reports the following: "Santiago Intendant Roberto Guillard has told reporters that the Democratic Alliance [AD] has not yet notified him of its plans to stage a demonstration on 11 October.

["When reporters told him that the AD had notified the interior minister that the demonstration would be held, Intendant Guillard replied that he received a copy of a letter from the AD that was addressed to the interior minister.

["Asked whether he considered this as official notification of the demonstration, the Santiago intendant answered: Not at all. If a letter is addressed to you with copy to your colleagues, it is you who must answer it. The minister (?will) answer this letter."]

AD Complies With Ruling

PY072013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Chilean opposition group, Democratic Alliance [AD] agreed to comply with the military government's ruling to prohibit their march for democracy which they were planning with other opposition groups for next Tuesday.

However, the leaders protested this ruling and warned the regime that its attitude once again proves that protest is the only way the people can make their legitimate rights heard.

This warning was understood as making reference to the sixth day of national protest organized by leftist sectors for next Thursday, but that it has no connection with the demonstrations which the leaders of the AD were preparing.

Socialist Bloc Asks United Opposition

PY081401 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The socialist bloc has expressed support for the 11 October march and advocated the creation of a large united opposition bloc. In a public declaration, the socialist bloc rejected the government's new harsh offensive which consists of arresting, banishing, and mistreating students and indiviudals.

Socialist leader Enrique Correa submitted a manfesto, the most important part of which advocates an end to division, and it terms the Democratic Alliance [AD] actions as a positive step toward a return to democracy. The manifesto also says that a prerequisite for unity is that those who are willing to form part of the proposed opposition bloc must reject the 1980 Constitution.

When referring to Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa's request to AD, Ricardo Nunez said the request was irrelevant. [Begin Nunez recording] Minister Jarpa knows perfectly well that AD is made up of various groups which advocate a peaceful transition period, a quick opening and summoning of a constituent assembly and the ousting of the regime. We are not pressuring the AD. [End recording]

Opposition MDP Calls for Protest

PY081643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The opposition Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] called today for a 3-day long demonstration of protest beginning Tuesday 11 October, instead of the 6th day of national protest which was to be observed for just one day.

The Communist Party and Socialist Party, which make up the MDP, had called before for just one day of protest on Thursday 13 October, but decided on this new form of protest after the government of General Augusto Pinochet banned the march for democracy. Leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement have now called on all opposition organizations to stage marches and rallies for 3 days, and suggested that the motto "Out Pinochet, Democracy Now" be used in the demonstrations.

Christian Democrat Criticizes Government

PY082015 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] In referring to the government's decision to prohibit a demonstration in Santiago on Tuesday 11 October, (Patricio Elwing), vice president of the Christian Democratic Party, stated that the government is afraid of being compared. As may be recalled and according to information disclosed by the Interior Ministry, the executive branch would only authorize a meeting in O'Higgins Park.

In this regard, former congressman (Patricio Elwing) stated: [Begin (Elwing) recording] In my opinion, this proves the government's discriminatory attitude. From this regime's point of view the Chileans are divided into friends and enemies and this has been its attitude for many years. Regarding the dialogue, the government would classify them as partisans, who are considered first-rate citizens, and adversaries, who are considered second-rate citizens. [end recording]

Further on, (Patricio Elwing) pointed out the guarantees and facilities which the government has granted its supporters during the meetings they have held up to now.

The Christian Democratic leader then pointed out that the government is afraid of being compared. [Begin (Elwing) recording, in progress] It does not prove the discriminatory attitude but proves another thing and that is that the government is afraid of being compared because should its partisans and adversaries gather in the same place, it will become quite clear that the latter are the majority. [end recording]

Proden To Hold 11 Oct Rally

PY101246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0913 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Oct (EFE) -- The National Development Project, PRODEN, a multiparty group that opposes the Chilean military regime, has decided to hold a rally on Tuesday, 11 October, to express its opposition to the socioeconomic policy of the Pinochet regime.

This rally will replace a demonstration sponsored by another opposition group, the Democratic Alliance (AD), that was not authorized by the military government.

PRODEN decided to hold the rally in conjunction with the United Democratic Command [Commando Unitario Democratico] the People's Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Popular] and other organizations.

Rally Planned in Punta Arenas

PY101425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 9 Oct (AFP) -- A rally that was authorized today by the regional governor, General Juan Toro Avila, will be held on Tuesday in Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago. In a communique, the high-ranking military official noted that he authorized the holding of the rally since the sponsors have expressed their firm intent to carry out the rally under absolutely peaceful conditions. The rally, which is organized by several opposition groups, has been called so that several dissident sectors of Magallanes Province may express their opposition to the present political situation in Chile.

Workers Command Endorses Protest

PY110005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The National Workers Command, which is led by union leader Rodolfo Seguel, today decided to join the sixth protest drive against the government of General Augusto Pinochet, to take place beginning tomorrow, Tuesday. The protest drive, which was called by the leftist Popular Democratic Movement, will extend for 3 days and will include demonstrations, marches, assemblies, and the beating of pots and pans at nightfall, the organizers said.

Protesters Attack Train

PY110248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Villa Alemana, Chile, Oct 10 (AFP) -- An unidentified group of four persons tonight threw an incendiary device from a taxi against a passenger train, causing a fire in the locomotive, according to reports. Radio reports revealed that the individuals, who were wearing white helmets, got out of the cab and threw one device against the engine and another against one of the cars of the train, after which they fled from the train station of this city, 90 km north of Santiago.

This act occurred on the eve of the sixth national protest against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet, called by various opposition groups for the next three days. The five previous protests, which began in May, have left at least 40 dead, dozens injured and hundreds detained.

Violence at Soccer Game; 13 Injured

PY110324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) -- A friendly soccer game between shantytown dwellers and policemen ended with 13 people injured during violent incidents on and off the field after the referee ejected one of the policeman from the game. One of the witnesses said that the policeman refused to leave the field and hit the referee, causing an angry protest from the rival players who cursed him, putting an end to the game.

According to another witness, the policemen returned to their quarters and returned with their service arms to chase their opponents who were wearing soccer uniforms. A newspaper reported that a 17-year-old girl had buckshot pellets in her body and that several other people who protested the police action were threatened with a pistol to their neck. It was reported that four policemen were injured during the incidents.

Olivie Dargus, vicar of the eastern zone, after visiting some of the wounded, said that he is concerned how easy it is to use arms in this country.

Managua on MIR Official's Comments

PA071417 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] On the ninth anniversary of the death in combat of Miguel Enriquez, founder of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, (Alejandro Bahmontes), responsible for MIR international relations, speaks of the immediate perspectives of the Chilean people's struggle:

[Begin recording] The most important thing we could say at this time is that at last we are seeing one of the main aspirations of our comrade secretary general materializing: The unity of our people around what has arisen as the People's Democratic Movement is beginning. Every protest has been better than the previous one. We are experiencing a dramatic moment of the mass movement in which the level of organization, combativeness, and willingness for struggle and confrontation with the dictatorship in every area is huge. From this viewpoint, the new protest demonstration planned for October will mark an important moment in the struggle of our people.

But above all, it will be what we can describe as the debut of the People's Democratic Movement, which has convoked this new protest and which will undoubtedly put its mark on it. It will be, let us say, a combative mark. The essential objective is to channel the struggle of the mass movement for the overthrow of the dictatorship. We think the People's Democratic Movement represents the fundamental interests of our people, the working class, the peasants, the middle sector, the small bourgeoisie, the small and medium merchants; that is to say, all the sectors in our country that have suffered from the application of the repressive economic and political model that the Pinochet dictatorship has imposed. [end recording]

Havana on Strikes, Protests Planned

PA100213 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Chilean military regime has prohibited the march for democracy called for Tuesday by the Democratic Alliance, a center-right opposition coalition. This information was released amid rumors in Santiago, Chile, of the possible resignation of Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

The People's Democratic Movemetn of Chile, a coalition of communists, socialists, and independent leftists, reiterated its call for the Sixth National Day of Protest slated for Thursday. Other reports say that political prisoners in many Chilean prisons are on a 24-hour hunger strike to protest the poor treatment they receive from the prison guards. The fast has been undertaken by prisoners at the penitentiary in Santiago, the San Miguel prison, the so-called Women's Orientation Center in Santiago, and at the prisons in Melipilla and Talagante.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE CRASH OF U.S. AIRCRAFT

PA092303 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia -- As of noon today, the Colombian antinarcotics police are continuing their investigations into the causes of a crash, near this city, of a U.S.-licensed plane in which six U.S. citizens and two Colombians burned to death. The accident occurred 2 days ago in an area within the jurisdiction of the town of Fundacion. Thus far, the authorities have been unable to locate or identify the bodies. The plane reportedly violated Colombian airspace without being detected by Colombian Air Force radar, despite the fact that it was a large cargo plane.

BETANCUR REPORTEDLY MEETS WITH M-19 IN MADRID

Madrid Newspaper on Meeting

PA091524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Madrid morning newspaper EL PAIS today reported that Colombian President Belisario Betancur and two representatives of the Colombian guerrilla group M-19 [19 April Movement] held a 2-hour meeting here early on Saturday which concluded with no specific agreements. Citing "Colombian guerrilla sources," the newspaper, considered a well-informed source, added that the meeting was held at a private home in Madrid and that it had been arranged "several weeks ago, through an envoy Betancur sent to Cuba. The two M-19 representatives left for Madrid from the Cuban capital on Friday morning." AFP could not obtain a confirmation of this from the Colombian president because Betancur left for Bogota early Sunday.

Referring to "Colombian sources," the morning newspaper reported that this first meeting between the Colombian chief of state and the country's most important guerrilla group "is part of the effort by the Bogota regime to achieve peace throughout the Caribbean area." In a front-page report, EL PAIS said that Betancur "had reportedly tried to convince Fidel Castro and the Nicaraguan Government to discontinue their support of M-19 within the framework of the negotiating process in the region." The newspaper added that "at the same time Betancur and the 'Contadora Group' (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) will reportedly exert pressure to include Cuba in the negotiations on Central America and the Caribbean."

The M-19, which has approximately 5,000 armed members, maintained a 6-month truce following an amnesty offer proposed by Betancur, but resumed activities in April alleging that the president "had yielded to pressures from the Army and reactionary sectors."

Betancur Denies Meeting

PA091717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 9 Oct (AFP) -- In Caracas today Colombian President Belisario Betancur denied meeting with representatives of the Colombian guerrilla group 19 April Movement, M-19, in Madrid on Saturday. The meeting was reported this morning by EL PAIS, a Madrid morning newspaper.

"I did not meet with them, although I would have liked to," Betancur said during a stopover at the Maiquetia Airport on his trip home. The 60-minute stopover allowed the Colombian president to meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Regarding the guerrilla problem the two countries share following an attack by the Colombian National Liberation army (ELN) on Cutufi, a Venezuelan border post, Betancur said that Colombia and Venezuela "agree on how it should be handled." The two countries sent troops to the common border to pursue the guerrillas.

Regarding the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group in Central America, the Colombian President said that he feels "frankly optimistic, reasonably optimistic," but "not professionally optimistic." He explained, first of all, that the four-country group (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama) has become a compelling element in world policy, and he underscored that during his recent visit to the Vatican, Pope John Paul II "was very explicit in expressing his support" of Contadora. His holiness the pope has "a deep, almost detailed knowledge of the real situation in Central America and the Caribbean," President Betancur added.

The Colombian president also expressed optimism regarding an improvement in relations between the region and the EEC, relations that cooled with the Malvinas war and the European sanctions against Argentina. He stressed the political support the EEC is giving the Contadora Group, but concluded by stating that it is time this support became economic, "more specifically for social infrastructure works in the Central American region."

Papers Confirm Meeting

PA101906 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1609 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 10 Oct (DPA) -- Bogota's major morning newspapers today confirmed that President Belisario Betancur and two 19 April Movement (M-19) leaders met in the early morning hours last Saturday in Madrid. The newspaper EL TIEMPO published on its front page a dispatch by special correspondent German Santamaria, according to whom Betancur "evaded the cordon of journalists and policemen and between 0130 and 0300 on Saturday met in a private home with M-19 leaders Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad."

Upon returning to Bogota early yesterday, however, President Betancur was evasive with journalists, neither confirming nor denying that the meeting had been held, despite the reports on various Colombian radio stations and in the newspaper EL TIEMPO.

For its part, the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR today published a lengthy report from special correspondent Oscar Alarcon, according to whom Betancur's meeting with the M-19 leaders "was held in strict secrecy." He added that it has been learned that after attending a royal dinner given in his honor in the Eastern Palace in the Spanish capital, Betancur headed for the home of a Colombian citizen where the meeting was held. According to the Bogota newspapers, no specific agreement was reached at the meeting, but the ground was laid for future talks between a presidential spokesman and the two M-19 leaders.

According to these reports, which have been confirmed by the newspaper EL PAIS in Madrid, the two M-19 leaders arrived in the Spanish capital last Friday on a Cubana de Aviacion flight from Havana. The plane bringing Betancur from Brussels landed at about the same time at Barajas Airport. The EL TIEMPO correspondent said that "the most secret meeting agreed on in Colombia in recent years was held 15 hours later.

"Those present were a president dressed in tails and two guerrillas who came out of the Colombian jungles of Caqueta, passed through Havana, and arrived in Madrid, to enter into clandestinity here, in a city of 6 million people." The paper added that "President Betancur's meeting in Madrid with Ospina and Fayad has uncovered a complicated chess board within the framework of peace in Central America, which is also related to the achievement of peace in Colombia."

According to the press reports, "what presumably has been uncovered is the firm pressure that both Cuba and Nicaragua are exerting on the M-19 to make it engage in serious negotiations with Betancur's government in Colombia with an eye to laying down their weapons." This stand by the M-19 would respond to Betancur's tenacious work in search of peace in Central America, the achievement of which is equally vital to the stability of Cuba and Nicaragua.

Betancur Returns to Bogota

PA092258 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur returned to Bogota today after a successful tour of New York, Rome, Brussels, Madrid, and Oviedo, Spain, where he called for peace in Central America. On behalf of the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, President Betancur made speeches before the United Nations and the EEC and in Oviedo, where he was awarded the "Prince of Asturias" prize in recognition of his continuous efforts to bring peace to Central America and Colombia. The Colombian president was received at Eldorado International Airport in Bogota by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and the entire cabinet.

VENEZUELAN RED FLAG MEMBER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PA081923 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Report by Marino Restrepo, correspondent in Antioquia -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] Colonel Reinaldo Martinez Diaz, commander of the Antioquia police, tonight confirmed the arrest of a retired Venezuelan Navy officer who participated in an attack on the village of Cutufi on the Venezualan-Colombian border about 25 days ago, in which a national guardsman was killed and eight others wounded. He was identified as Frigate Lieutenant Lisardo Marquez Perez. It is reported he is being held by the military authorities in Bogota. The high-ranking officer also reported that two of the biggest cocaine processing laboratories ever discovered in the country have been dismantled. The retired Venezuelan lieutenant belongs to a Venezuelan guerrilla group called Red Flag. This fully confirms the participation of the National Liberation Army and the Venezuelan guerrilla group in the attack.

STUDENT KILLED IN DISTURBANCES IN BOGOTA

PA081925 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The partial toll from clashes between National University students and policemen is 1 student dead and 11 students and 10 policemen seriously injured. Two government vehicles -- a van of the (?customs office) and a telephone company vehicle -- were set on fire. An urban bus of the [name indistinct] company was partially destroyed by students on the bridge on 26th Street. On 45th Street and 30th Avenue, three polcemen were [words indistinct]. The students attacked the police not only with stones but also firearms. The wounded policemen are at the police polyclinic and at least 11 students are at the [name indistinct] hospital.

ECUADORAN CONGRESS' VIEW ON BORDER REJECTED

PY071828 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Senate President Ricardo Monteagudo reasserted in Lima today that the Rio de Janeiro protocol, "which ended the border dispute between Peru and the neighboring Republic of Ecuador," cannot be altered. Monteagudo thus rejected the agreement approved by the Ecuadoran Congress last night declaring the protocol null because it was imposed by force. He added that there is obviously a political reason behind Ecuador's attempt to blame its internal problems on other countries.

Monteagudo said that Peru is not involved in any border dispute with Ecuador, adding that Peru will continue to defend the protocol firmly because it was not imposed by force, but rather voluntarily signed by the administrations and the congresses of the two countries in 1942. He also said that the protocol was guaranteed by the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

In sum, Monteagudo endorsed Peruvian Ambassador to Ecuador Felipe Vladivieso's statement to the effect that Peru wants the Condor Mountain range fixed as a border line. Some clashes occurred in the Condor Mountain range between January and February 1981. For his part, Jose Ayala, the new Ecuadoran ambassador in Lima, declined to refer directly to the issue, stating that it should be handled with extreme prudence by the appropriate organs. He added that Peru's and Ecuador's positions are public knowledge.

AFP SUMMARIZES CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION

PY071117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Labor Ministry officials are presently facing a number of strikes in mining, farming, fishing, transportation, and other fields, and more strikes are being announced.

The workers of the cooper mining complex that is being exploited by the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corp in southern Peru today completed their 17th day on strike in demand of compensatory payments for building their homes. Last night in Lima, the wifes of 500 mineworkers held a march of empty pots -- the first of its kind. The wives have been begging on the streets for a year now following the shutdown of the southern Cata-Acari and Canarias mines.

The 23,000 Agriculture Ministry employees, who are demanding welfare improvements, today completed 40 days on strike. This strike has just been declared illegal by the government. For 3 months now, the 6,000 workers of the state-owned enterprise Pesca Peru [State Fish Meal and Fish Oil Production Agency] have not collected their salaries. They have been on strike since August. Four thousand of them have come to Lima on foot. A committee has been appointed in Lima to resolve the enterprise's economic crisis.

In conclusion, because of salary problems, the 2,800 employees of the Lima state-run transportation enterprise started an indefinite strike yesterday. The National Electoral Board employees and the employees from several private enterprises yesterday completed 24-hour and 48-hour warning strikes. The 12,000 employees of the power enterprise in the interior of the country will start a strike next Monday.

HAVANA CITES SENATOR ON U.S.-CUBAN RELATIONS

PA100044 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corvala has said that efforts that he made along with Hugo Margain, former Mexican ambassador to the United States, to establish communication between Cuba and the United States never met with significant success. In a statement on the subject published in the Mexican press, Martinez Corvala said that as a requirement for those secret meetings, Cuban leader Fidel Castro had established three conditions: an end to the trade blockade, an end to spy flights in Cuban airspace, and removal of the Guantanamo Base. For its part, Cuba gave up much more than the United States, the Mexican senator said. He added that at present the U.S. position has become very rigid and that as a result, there is only a slight chance that an understanding can be reached between the United States and Cuba and no chance at all that the United States can reach such an understanding with Nicaragua.

The senator said that Mexico does not approve of the TIAR, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, let alone of the manner in which an attempt is being made to invoke it against Nicaragua. Nicaragua is acting in legitimate self-defense and is simply repelling attacks on its borders being launched from Costa Rica and Honduras, the Mexican senator emphasized.

HAVANA CITES SEPULVEDA REMARKS ON CONTADORA

PA101943 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernando Sepulveda has said that the Contadora Group is not in crisis as various press analyses and diplomatic circles have indicated. Those sectors believe that the peace efforts in Central America have been thwarted by U.S. military actions. The Mexican foreign secretary arrived in Mexico City from New York. He explained that the Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico, has achieved important advances for the region's peace and economic recovery. In the United States, Sepulveda presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the Contadora Group's document of understanding, which consists of 20 [as heard] basic points that seek the solution of the Central American problems.

MORE BALANCED TRADE FORMULA SOUGHT WITH FRG

FL081301 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is trying to diversify its international trade relations and would like to establish a general economic exchange with Germany, both in the technological and petrochemical fields, Mexican Petroleum Director Mario Ramon Beteta stated here today. During a meeting with German industrialists, the official explained the parastatal enterprise's views on a more balanced trade formula between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were FRG Ambassador to Mexico Heinz Dittmann; the president of the Mexican-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Ernesto Warnholtz; and the president of Germany's Association of Industrialists, Rolf Rodenstock.

Beteta said the traditional Mexican technological needs have been met but the non-conventional technologies have not, and could perhaps be improved with a technological understanding between the German firms and the Mexican Petroleum Institute. He termed important relations with Germany and said the imbalance noted in some areas cannot and should not exist.

GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR WELCOME KISSINGER

Trade Discussions Planned

PA072012 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Dr Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, will arrive in Panama at 2200 next Sunday as part of his Central American tour to get a general view of the situation in the region and a knowledge of each country's particular problems. He will be in Panama until early Tuesday. Kissinger and his retinue will meet with President Ricardo de la Espriella on Monday morning and later that day will meet with a technical-governmental team for a final contact with businessmen, politicians, and leaders from private and other sectors of national life. A meeting was held today to prepare for the visit by Dr Kissinger and the members of his commission. We now present a report:

[Begin recording] This morning the public sector's technical group, formed by ranking officials including Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy minister, Mario de Diego, presidency minister, Carlos Hoffman, commerce and industry minister, and Jorge Canto, acting agricultural development minister, met to discuss the questions to be addressed to Henry Kissinger and his commission. Also present were Hector Alexander and Jose Maria Cabrera, deputy ministers of planning and foreign relations, respectively, who will brief the White House commission on the country's economic situation, stressing that the same measures cannot be applied here as in the Central American countries in a state of conflict.

The aim of the visit by Kissinger and his commission is to make an on-the-spot investigation of economic and social problems and needs and the political and national security aspects of the Central American region, in order to formulate solutions to be carried out in each of these countries and jointly -- as in the case of the Caribbean Basin Initiative -- face the problem. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Planning Minister Menalco Solis pointed out some of the topics we will discuss with the commission led by the former U.S. secretary of state.

[Begin recording] [Solis] We have a clear and real vision of Panama's short-term problems. Our main problem, as the president pointed out in his Chitre speech, is unemployment. We have identified unemployment as the greatest and most important problem we must solve in the short term. Therefore, we want to speak with the Kissinger commission about ways and means to solve this problem. Of course, the unemployment problem is linked, generally speaking, with unfavorable trade exchange terms between Panama and the United States, and we are interested in exporting our agricultural and national products to the U.S. market as a way of balancing our imports from that country. Therefore, within this general topic we will also discuss the imports or the restrictions that exist for the importation of Panamanian products into the U.S. market.

[Reporter] Specific cases?

[Solis] One of the concrete matters we are interested in is the sugar quota and a few other products that can be exported to the United States, but fundamentally we are interested in discussing what it would mean to Panama to be able to export products such as sugar to the United States. [end recording]

More on Solis' Comments

PA071402 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A meeting was held today in which Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy minister; Carlos Hoffman, minister of commerce and industries; Mario De Diego, Presidency minister; and Jorge Canto, acting minister of MIDA [Agricultural Development Ministry] drafted strategies that will be presented to Henry Kissinger, head of the U.S. Economic Mission for Central America, during his visit to Panama that will start on Sunday, 9 October.

Following the meeting, Planning Minister Menalco Solis said: [Begin recording] [Solis] The purpose of Mr Kissinger's mission to Panama and Central America is to analyze the situation in the area from the political, economic, and social viewpoints. We intend to help him get a clear perspective of the problems that Panama is currently facing. We are also interested in presenting not only a medium-term, but also a short-term view of Panama's situation.

[Reporter] Mr Solis, Panama is seen internationally as a country with few problems from a financial standpoint. However, Panama has major domestic problems. What can we tell the U.S. mission in this regard?

[Solis] Well, I believe that international organizations and some industrial countries view Panama in that way because of statistics and figures. Many statistics concerning the Panamanian economy and its development are somewhat deceptive, because they do not clearly reflect the reality of the various sectors in the country. When data is put together, the averages are interesting and give the impression of abundance in Panama. However, in reality, distribution is not fair or equitable. Therefore, we are interested in explaining the true status of the country's various sectors. [end recording]

Security, C.A. Concerns

PA101833 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The topic of security will be discussed in the meeting that Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Guard, will hold this afternoon with Henry Kissinger, president of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera [National Guard Chief of Staff] refers to this:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] This afternoon you will hold a meeting with Mr Kissinger. What topics will be discussed in this meeting?

[Diaz] Commander in Chief Gen Noriega has the main and basic responsibility of speaking for the institution. A general agenda has been drafted. It naturally includes subjects that involved the institution. The essential subjects are those of national security and Central American aspects that concern the institution. This is a subject that is inherent in the responsibilities of our institution. Therefore, various topics will be discussed. It would be imprudent for me to discuss the results in advance.

[Second reporter] Without meaning to have you speak in advance about the topics that will be discussed, are you specifically referring to the canal area?

[Diaz] No, we are talking not only about the responsibility that we have in the face of the challenge of the year 2000 and everything that involves the defense and security of the canal, but also in a general sense about the events that years ago were unforeseen and which have now occurred. The smell of gunpowder from the events that are causing mourning on the Central American isthmus is reaching us, and we have the responsibility of at least analyzing them. Thank you [end recording]

Visit Itinerary Announced

PA081825 Panama City Curcuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The itinerary to be followed by the U.S. economic commission headed by Henry Kissinger was announced late this morning. In an important meeting held between government officials, including IFARHU (Human Resources Education and Training Institute] director and Panama University Rector Ceferino Sanchez, and members of the private sector [sentence as heard]. According to the itinerary, the delegation will arrive tomorrow night. On Mondary, the members of the delegation will hold talks with the Panamanian economic delegation at the Marriott Hotel from 1100 to 1300. Government officials will discuss the following topics there: the government's increasing debt, the financial situation, the unemployment problem, the existing potential crisis if unemployment is not curbed, economic strategies for the year 2000, an increase in the sugar and coffee quota as well as more meat exports to the U.S. market, the strengthening of the IFARHU scholarship plan, more economic aid to remodel hospitals, the widening of the Gailliard Cut, aid to help conserve the canal river basin, and AID help to generate job programs.

The U.S. delegation members will have lunch with their Panamanian counterparts on the top floor of the Marriott Hotel. The Kissinger commission will then hold talks with members of the National Guard General Staff of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, while the Panamanian delegation will go to the president's house to brief him on the talks. In the evening the president will receive the Kissinger commision in a special audience, and they will discuss Panamanian problems and their possible solutions.

Spokesmen close to the Planning Ministry indicated that each government representative will have a maximum or 10 minutes to explain his most urgent problems to the Kissinger commission and then answer any questions from this important U.S. delegation.

Havana Notes Arrival

PA101850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has arrived in Panama leading the National Bipartisan Commission for Central America created by Ronald Reagan's government. Panama is the first leg of a tour of several Central American countries, in the course of which the commission will review both the nature of U.S. interests in the area and the threats that Washington claims are hovering overn them. Kissinger and his party will meet today with local civilian and military leaders, as well as with representatives of Panamanian political and economic sectors.

The commission includes Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, the largest labor federation in the United States.

De la Espriella Welcomes Commission

PA101839 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] At about 0730 today, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his 21 member delegation began their working tour here in Panama by visiting Ambassador Everett Briggs. Journalists were not allowed into Ambassador Briggs' residence.

Later, the U.S. Special Commission for Central America headed for the Palace of the Herons, where they were received by President Ricardo de la Espriella and several ministers. The president welcomed the U.S. delegation:

[Begin De la Espriella recording] We share the concerns and anxieties expressed by President Reagan concerning the overriding need to bolster support for Central America and Panama. This would facilitate the achievement of economic and social development in accordance with our people's aspirations in order to strengthen the democratic system that will allow us to live in a climate of complete freedom, justice, peace, and progress.

We congratulate President Reagan for this initiative, and we are confident that the results of this initiative will be positive and will be implemented within a short time. The recognized capabilities each of you has, your positive attitude and the specific desire to help achieve and preserve peace and the well-being and true democracy of our people must come before the limitations and material obstacles that might emerge along the way. Panama maintains a permanent and intense participation in the various efforts being made to resolve the problems in the area, because it is with great concern that we observe the various conflicts and tensions that affect Central America.

Through arduous work and sacrifice, Panama has managed to stay away from the violent conflict that currently affects the area, because we are a people who love peace. Nonetheless, the crisis is now being felt. Large sectors today lack the job opportunities that enable them to meet their basic needs, and this is intensifying the social problem. Unless resolved promptly, this problem can result in the loss of this peace which we are so proud. We are determined to overcome the social and economic crisis that currently affects us by contributing our quota of sacrifice. We know that we need help, and we will welcome that help, so long as inequities are not imposed and no attempts are made against our sovereignty. We are not asking for gifts; we want opportunities, and, above all, recognition of the just prices of our products. [end recording]

Noriega on Defense Meeting

PA110130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Following the meeting with General Manuel Antonio Noriega and members of the General Staff of the National Defense Forces, Dr Henry Kissinger said: We have had a very good meeting. General Noriega and his colleagues made an excellent presentation.

[Begin recording] [Noriega] The differences between Panama's Defense Forces and other armed forces in Central America were evaluated. According to our evaluation, our Defense Forces are moving toward full democratization. We have a role to play in this process, and we will indeed carry this out with sufficient patriotism.

[Reporter] General, the possibility has been raised that Panama will reinforce its Defens Forces with military equipment in order to maintain our status in light of the escalating violence in Central America.

[Noriega] Our only military equipment is that used in civic action programs -- Caterpillar tractors, excavators, and other equipment. Our military equipment consists of these items because they help bring peace.

[Reporter] Has the president responded to the request you made yesterday?

[Noriega] I do not understand.

[Reporter] I was referring to your request concerning the Organic Law of the Defense Forces, which you raised with the president yesterday.

[Noriega] I did not make the request yesterday; I made it Saturday.

[Reporter] Well, in that case, what about the request you made Saturday? Have you any response from the president?

[Noriega] Well, the president knows what he has to do and when he has to do it.

[Reporter] General, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala have reached the conclusion, through the CONDECA meeting, that the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border must be watched in order to prevent arms from being supplied to the Nicaraguans. What role would Panama's National Guard play in this?

[Noriega] Panama's Defense Forces have made their own evaluation in this regard. Each country has made a strategic evaluation based on its own position in the CONDECA system, and on the way it is affected by the problem.

[Reporter] Has there been any proposal that Panama actively participate in CONDECA in order to receive aid under the Reagan plan?

[Noriega] CONDECA and the Reagan plan? I don't see the...[reporter interrupts]

[Reporter] Has the U.S. delegation, during the talks, made any proposal concerning our national Defense Forces participating actively in CONDECA in order to enable us to receive assistance under the Reagan plan?

[Noriega] No such proposal was made.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the statements by Commander Jaime Wheelock that 11 of the Central American armies combined cannot defeat Nicaragua?

[Noriega] These are also strategic concepts. He is viewing the matter from the standpoint of Nicaraguan troops strength.

Political, Business Leaders on Talks

PA110153 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Speaking this afternoon, Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy minister, described the dialogue between the Kissinger Commission and the Panamanian Government's team as positive. Solis was interviewed in the meeting room:

[Begin recording] [Solis] It was quite good. I think we offered a very open, very frank outline of Panama's financial and economic situation, and I think that they now have a very clear idea of what we are experiencing in Panama.

[Reporter] What were the main points raised by Panama?

[Solis] We submitted a number of points involving specific assistance by which the United States can help to revitalize Panama's economy. We will continue to discuss these topics today. However, the important thing is that we presented a clear and objective picture of Panama's situation. [end recording]

The Kissinger Commission was also briefed on political and union activities by leaders of both sectors. Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], noted that the national political situation was outlined to the North American group, but that no request whatsoever was made.

[Begin recording] [Arias Calderon] We raised two topics during the conversations at the meeting -- Central America, and Panama within the regiolnal context. As for Central America, I stressed that, in the opinion of the PDC, there can be no peace in Central America unless an effective and real democratization is carried out in each of the area's countries. With respect to Panama, I stressed the PDC's basic tenets. In our opinion, it is necessary that genuninely honest elections be held in 1984 to secure deomocracy in Panama. It is also necessary that the National Guard agree to play a professional role and that it be constitutionally subordinated to the executive branch. These are two of the most important needs if we are to achieve democratization.

[Reporter] Within the context of these needs, did the PDC make any special request of the Reagan administration?

[Arias Calderon] We do not feel that a meeting like this, or any other meeting with representatives of a foreign government, is an opportunity to request anything for Panama from such a government. We view a meeting like this as an opportunity to offer our views on the regional and national situation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Dominador Bazan, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Panama, described the meeting with President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America as positive:

[Begin recording] [Bazan] The discussions were very positive. They were candid and sincere. We had a new and interesting experience. On behalf of the private sector, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, I explained the problems with which we are contending.

[Reporter] The agenda included a point on tangible action. Was anything raised in this connection?

[Bazan] I suggested immediate, tangible action. First of all, I suggested that Panama's sugar quota be increased; that Panama be allowed to sell the large quantities of meat it has available on the U.S. market; and that the work of broadening the canal be carried out as soon as possible to provide employment and to place money in circulation. I also asked that they bear the profitability of Panama's oil pipeline in mind, in view of the problem that has been mentioned: that oil may be sold to Alaska. Panama needs this activity as a source of employment, as an economic boost, and as a source of income for the government.

These were some of the short-term issues I raised. I also stressed the public sector's high level of indebtedness. I told them that the United States made an exception in Mexico's case and provided it large amounts of money so that it could overcome its crisis. I think that Panama deserves this same consideration to ensure that it will have a peaceful climate when elections are held next year. [end recording]

NORIEGA ASKS RECONSIDERATION OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

PA100435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

["Text" of letter sent to Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, on 8 October 1983 -- read by station announcer Diana Arosemena]

[Text] Mr President: After returning from the 15th Conference of American Army Commanders, I have learned that certain articles of the law that organizes the country's Defense Forces have caused concern to certain professionals.

Mr President, so as to guarantee even further to our fellow countrymen that legal principles and the national Constitution are being complied with, since they are the true foundations of democracy, I respectfully ask you to reconsider the articles that have caused concern so that the matter may be cleared up.

Mr President, on behalf of the Defense Forces that I represent, and taking into account that the spirit and principles of the law must be to provide complete security to the citizens of all social and political strata and at all economic levels, we hope that you will be able to wisely develop it, thereby harmonizing all of the components of the isthmian identity.

Everything for the fatherland.

PAREDES ON DEFENSE FORCES LAW, ELECTIONS

PA100200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 9 Oct (AFP) -- General Ruben Dario Paredes, retired, has declared that the new organic law of the National Guard [as received] of Panama once again makes the National Guard "a profoundly powerful institution, on the same level as other institutions in a democratic system." In an interview given to the Costa Rican daily LA NACION, Paredes recommended an amendment to that law, "so that the public authority, now shared by the executive branch and the National Guard, will be returned to civilian hands."

Paredes, former commander in chief of the National Guard and potential presidential candidate prior to 6 September, advised his successor as commander in chief of the National Guard, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, not to use that position as a "political springboard." Upon withdrawing his candidacy for the presidency, he stated that his decision "showed his unselfishness, since an outgoing commander of the National Guard would bring to his candidacy the support of the Armed Forces and other powers in the field of public administration, with whom one deals, of necessity, on a daily basis."

He added that his decision was partially due to the fact that he detected an emphasis solely on political interests among some of the parties that promoted his candidacy, after he identified himself as a "center-right" candidate who was not intimidated by the existence of a communist party and who, in fact, "did not oppose giving that party an opportunity to go to the polls." He pointed out that he is a part of "that large mass of Panamanians, numbering nearly half a million, who do not belong to any political group."

Referring to the upcoming elections scheduled for 1984, he expressed agreement with the candidacy of Arnulfo Arias, who served three terms as president of Panama, saying that "it will contribute to ensuring truly honest, competitive elections in which the best candidate wins."

The retired general described Noriega "as a most capable man, even when he was under my command," and acknowledged his valuable assistance in military affairs. "But," he added, "it is one thing to be a subordinate, and another to be a leader." Paredes warned Noriega "that the commitments to the country cannot be violated in the interest of particular groups or persons," stating that the new Armed Forces law, ratified by the president on 3 October, "could have been more democratic and civil in formulation." He reiterated in his warning to Noriega that the commitment to lead the nation to full democracy can only be truly fulfilled if "the men in uniform remove themselves from the sphere of public administration."

Paredes announced that he will request an amendment to the armed forces law, which, in his opinion, affects the democratization of the country, because it views the armed forces as one of the traditional powers of a democratic state, and describes it as practically "omnipotent."

ORTEGA CONFIRMS ACCEPTANCE OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

FM071057 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Oct 83 p 3

[J.R. report on Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran's 4 October press conference in Madrid: "Panamanian Foreign Minister Believes 'Secure Borders' Needed in Central America"]

[Text] Madrid -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran confirmed in Madrid yesterday that the five Central American countries have accepted "at the highest level" the document of "objectives" approved by the Contadora Group for putting an end to the conflicts in the region, and that starting now a number of bilateral and multilateral treaties, mostly military, will be drawn up by Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. At a press conference at lunchtime yesterday the Panamanian foreign minister said that real peace in the region will be achieved when the Central American nations "believe that they have secure borders." Oyden Ortega, who was appointed minister on 5 September, seemed very confident in his assertions and in his belief that Panama can play a major mediating role.

Though the solution for the region "is not military, but political and negotiated," Minister Ortega said that the majority of the bilateral or multilateral treaties will be related to military topics, because the majority of the "objectives" of the Contadora declaration are of this nature. Specifically, he mentioned the quest for detente and the commitment to reducing military strength and weaponry, reducing the number of foreign military advisers, eliminating arms trafficking from inside and outside the territories, and eliminating terrorist activities.

In this context he also justified last weekend's Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) meeting in Guatemala, attended by Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan military representatives and by U.S. General Paul Gorman, in charge of the U.S. Southern Command based on the Panama Canal. Referring to the presence as observer of the head of the Panamanian National Guard, Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian foreign minister said that "it is necessary to be acquainted with all the military aspects of the region" with a view to preparing the bilateral negotiations that must be negotiated. Oyden Ortega also announced that a Contadora Group meeting is scheduled for 17 October to discuss the technical group responsible for "supervision and control."

MEXICO RELEASES CONTADORA PLAN ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FL071211 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations today released the document which outlines the objectives of the Contadora Group foreign ministers to achieve detente in the region.

The document, which contains 20 points, is the basis of the understanding for negotiations in the region and, among other things, proposes the promotion of detente, an end to the arms race, the control and reduction of arms, a ban on building foreign military bases, and the improvement of the democratic, representative, and pluralistic [political] systems.

The docoment was presented today to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor after it received the support of the five Central American governments.

'Text' of Document of Objectives

PA071630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2232 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Washington, 6 Oct (EFE) -- The United States today described the approval of the document of objectives to resolve the crisis in Central America drafted by the Contadora Group as "an important step forward." The complete text of the "document of objectives" reads as follows:

Whereas: The current situation in Central America, which is characterized by a climate of tension that threatens regional security and peaceful coexistence, requires for solution the observance of the principles of international law which regulate the activities of states, particularly:
Self-determination of peoples;
Nonintervention;
Sovereign equality of states;
Peaceful settlement of controversies;
Abstention from resorting to threats or the use of force;
Respect for the territorial integrity of states;
Pluralism in its various manifestations;
Promotion of social justice;
International cooperation for devel opment;
Respect for and promotion of human rights;
A ban on terrorism and subversion;
A desire to reconstruct the Central American homeland through a gradual integration of economic, juridical, and social institutions;
A need for economic cooperation among the Central American states to bolster fundamentally the development of their peoples and strengthen their autonomy;
A commitment to create, promote, and strengthen representative democratic systems in all countries in the region;
An end to unjust economic, social, and political structures, which worsen the conflicts in the Central American area;
An imperative need to end tensions and lay the groundwork for understanding and solidarity among the countries in the area;
An end to the arms buildup and growing arms traffic in Central America, which worsen political relations in the region and divert economic resources that could be devoted to development;

Prohibiting the presence of foreign military advisers and other types of foreign military intervention in the area;
Preventing the use of Central American states' territory to carry out armed actions or implement destabilization policies against other countries; and
Stressing the need for political agreement to promote dialogue and understanding in Central America to eliminate the danger of a generalization of the conflicts and set into motion mechanisms to ensure peaceful coexistence and security among its peoples.

[The signatory countries] express their intention to fulfill the following objectives:

To promote detente, bring an end to conflictive situations in the area, and refrain from carrying out any action that might undermine political confidence or thwart the objective of achieving peace, security, and stability in the region.
To ensure strict compliance with the previously stated principles of international law, noncompliance with which could result in liabilities.
To respect and guarantee the enforcement of human, political, civil, economic, social, religious, and cultural rights.
To adopt measures to establish and, as the case may be, perfect the democratic, representative, and pluralistic systems guaranteeing an effective participation of the various currents of opinion in honest and periodic electoral processes based on full enforcement of citizen rights.
To promote actions toward national reconciliation in instances where deep divisions have developed within societies so as to allow participation, according to the law, in political processes of a democratic nature.
To create political conditions aimed at safeguarding the international security, integrity, and sovereignty of the countries in the region.
To put an end to the arms buildup and open negotiations on controlling and reducing present arsenals and troops strengths.
To prohibit the installation of foreign military bases or any other type of foreign military meddling.
To conclude agreements to reduce, with a view to eliminating, the presence of foreign military advisers and other foreign personnel engaged in military and security activities.
To establish internal control mechanisms in order to prevent arms smuggling from the territory of any countr in the region to that of any other country.
To stop the smuggling of weapons to or from the region to persons, organizations, or groups that seek to destabilize the governments of the Central American countries.
To abstain from abetting or supporting terrorist, subversive, or sabotage actions in the countries of the area.
To establish mechanisms and coordinate systems of direct communication in order to prevent or, as the case may be, resolve incidents among the countries in the region.
To continue humanitarian assistance to Central American refugees and, in addition, assist in establishing adequate conditions for voluntary repatriation of such refugees in coordination with or with the cooperation of the UN high commissioner for refugees and other appropriate international organizations.
To launch economic and social development programs in order to achieve greater well-being and an equitable distribution of wealth.
To revitalize and normalize economic integration mechanisms in order to achieve sustained development that will bring about solidarity and be mutually beneficial.

To obtain foreign monetary assistance that will provide for additional resources to finance a reactivation of intraregional trade to overcome the serious balance-of-payments problems, attract funds for use as working capital, support programs to expand and reorganize production systems, and promote medium- and long-range investment projects.
To make efforts to obtain greater and wider access to international markets in order to expand the flow of trade between the Central American countries and the rest of the world, particularly with the industrialized countries, through a revision of commerical practices, the elimination of tax and nontax barriers, and a guarantee of profitable and just prices for the products exported by the countries of the region.
To make efforts to establish technical cooperation mechanisms in order to plan, schedule, and implement multisector investment and trade promotion projects.

The foreign ministers of the Central American countries, along with those of the Contadora Group countries, began negotiations in order to reach agreements and adopt the required mechanisms to formalize and develop the objectives listed in this document, as well as to ensure the establishment of adequate verification and control mechanisms. The proposals submitted during the meetings called by the Contadora Group will be taken into account for such purposes.

Panama City, 9 September 1983

Contadora Ministers To Meet 21 Oct

PA091819 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caiceda today disclosed that the Contadora Group will begin the implementation of the 21 points for peace and development of Central America on 21 October. He added that the ministers of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia will meet in Panama for this purpose on that date. He noted that the five Central American foreign ministers will also be called to the meeting to discuss the points were presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The officials have decided to implement the peace objectives to put an end to tensions once and for all and to promote democratic and representative governments in the countries of the area in conflict.

C. U. NATIONS SEEK POSTPONEMENT OF UN DEBATE

PA080348 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- The five Central American nations have reached a provisional agreement that calls for the UN General Assembly to postpone the debate on the Central American crisis, despite the fact that the topic is on the agenda of the 38th session.

On behalf of the four Contadora countries, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda presented the group's Document of Objectives to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The paper was signed on 9 September and was later ratified by the five Central American nations.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has announced that the debate on the situation in Central America will be held when the Assembly considers it advisable.

BETANCUR URGES EEC SUPPORT OF CONTADORA EFFORTS

FL071649 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Columbian President Belisario Betancur, speaking here today in the name of the Contadora Group, asked the European Economic Community (EEC) to support the peace negotiations in Central America. In his speech, the president stated that the Contadora Group's respect for international law gives it the right to request this community of nations to support a good-will embassy.

In the middle of a crisis without precedent in the past half century, he stated, the most disturbing sign is the recurring threat of war in Central America. If regional tensions serve as a pretext for an arm-wrestling contest between East and West, world peace is in grave danger because political symmetry will indicate other areas. [sentence as received]

The virtual approval by the five Central American countries of the document listing objectives, which was drawn up in Panama in early September under the mediation of the Contadora Group, constitutes a decisive step, he stressed, in the process of negotiations and opens the way for a peace treaty that would be binding for the states located in the region.

When Betancur, who represents on this visit the Andean Pact countries (Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador), referred to the relations between the Andean Pact countries and the EEC, he pointed out that it was an honor for Colombia to continue using the leadership which the Andean Pact countries had given it to propose a cooperation agreement between the subregion and the EEC. Latin America is knocking at the door of the EEC, he stated, to augment the reciprocal possibilities of progress through investment, financing, technology transfer, and the purchase of Latin American goods and services, and to increase our imports from Europe and strengthen our process of development through access to the Common Market. The chief of state also advocated a new relationship between the EEC and Latin America and the Caribbean, following the South Atlantic conflict.

With relation to the South Atlantic conflict, Betancur stated that Latin America had experienced the strength of the strategic alliances as opposed to the weakness of the principles of justice and hemispheric solidarity. He stated that his nation had unfailingly supported the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, but he appealed to both sides -- that nation and Great Britain -- to sit down and negotiate a solution to their differences.

COSTA RICA

MONGE RETURNS FROM U.S., COMMENTS ON ISSUES

PA070510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2309 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today announced that he will defend "Costa Rica's rights" in its relations with Nicaragua before the United Nations.

On his return from the United States, Monge expressed satisfaction with the results that Foreign Minister Fernando Volio obtained at the Organization of American States this week when he criticized Nicaragua for "violating Costa Rivan sovereignty."

Regarding his efforts in Miami, where he participated in a convention sponsored by the powerful AFL-CIO labor federation and in several international meetings, Monge expressed his conviction that he consolidated support for Costa Rica among the democratic forces of Asia, Africa, Oceania, Europe, and America.

Monge described Nicaragua's plan to take the Central American issue before the United Nations as "a very uncomfortable and difficult matter," because the Sandinist authorities are insisting on portraying Costa Rica as an aggressor country that is lending its territory for the organization of counterrevolutionary attacks. Monge said that such charges "are totally false." He later added that Nicaragua has never been able to prove those charges, because they are untrue.

"We realize," he said, "that only a few countries will be able to help up at the United Nations, but this does not frighten us. We will fight just the same against disciplined majorities, because Costa Rica has right on its side."

President Monge is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, who is in the country on an official 4-day visit.

May Invoke TIAR

PA081453 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has said that "a new aggression by the Nicaraguan Army is very unlikely." President Monge made this statement on his return from the United States, alluding to an attack by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) on various Costa Rican border regions on 28 September, 10 hours after a clash between Nicaraguan soldiers and troops of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

Regarding the charge presented by Nicaragua at the United Nations, Monge said that "this is a very difficult situation for Costa Rica, because the Sandinist government insists that Costa Rica is cooperating with the counterrevolutionaries and accuses us of being the aggressor country."

Due to the EPS aggression on Costa Rican territory, the government cites the possibility of invoking the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, "TIAR", to defend the country's sovereignty.

Monge added that if the "TIAR" were invoked, it would be because Costa Rica has no army.

VENEZUELA, PANAMA OFFER AID IN CASE OF ATTACK

PA101530 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] An official source told LA REPUBLICA yesterday that Venezuela and Panama will give Costa Rica the aid it needs in case of a large-scale attack by Nicaragua.

It has been reported that the missions carried out in Caracas by Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal and in Panama by Public Security Minister Angel E. Solano were "very fruitful and even comforting."

It was reported that "the two ministers explained to Presidents Herrera Campins and De la Espriella the situation on 28 September when the Nicaraguan army attacked the Civil Guard and fired mortars at our national territory."

Both Herrera Campins and De la Espriella said: "We will provide whatever Costa Rica requests." The situation is similar to the one in October 1978 when President Somoza threatened Costa Rica, and Venezuela and Panama sent defensive weapons to Costa Rica.

"Panama's and Venezuela's gesture is noteworthy," a high-ranking government official said.

PVP DEPUTY WARNS OF POSSIBLE WAR WITH NICARAGUA

PA092345 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] People's Vanguard Party [PVP] Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura has said that irresponsible elements could force Costa Rica into a war with Nicaragua. As a deputy and as a Costa Rican patriot, it is my duty, he added, to act in the interests of peace and our country's tranquillity, regardless of possible risks, and to prevent an armed conflict with Nicaragua resulting from misinformation and the activities of irresponsible elements.

We were able to confirm to friends and foes of the Nicaraguan revolution that the attacks on the Penas Blancas border post, in which four militiamen were killed and nine wounded, partially originated from Costa Rican territory, the legislator explained. Pastora's forces advanced openly on the Pan American Highway, passing the Costa Rican customs post, which had been evacuated to facilitate the attack, the PVP deputy noted.

We have evidence that this group of Pastora's men, which numbered more than 200, returned to Costa Rican territory, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto said. He voiced concern, upon learning on his return to Costa Rica, that this force and other groups, totaling approximately 500 men, are concentrating in the same border area in La Cruz canton, to prepare a new attack on Nicaragua.

We obtained the account of Pastora's forces, as well as that of the Nicaraguan authorities. The latter denied having threatened to invade our territory, but warned that they would respond to any new attack from the aggressors, Ferreto said.

Taking into account the campaign of misinformation to which the Costa Rican people have been exposed, this could well be used as the pretext irresponsible elements have sought to involve Costa Rica in the Central American war, Ferreto said in conclusion.

Havana Cites PVP Document

PA070328 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Costa Rican People's Vanguard Party has accused the United States of pushing this country toward war with Nicaragua, and urged the nation to resist Washington's growing intervention in Costa Rica's domestic affairs.

A document issued by the party states that U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor plays no diplomatic role in Costa Rica, but, as an accomplice of the CIA and the Pentagon, promotes plans for war and aggression against Nicaragua. The document also notes that since Winsor's arrival in San Jose, the counterrevolutionary activities of Eden Pastora's band have increased markedly. It adds that the construction of military installations along the border with Nicaragua is part of the U.S. plan to turn Costa Rica into a center for anti-Nicaraguan operations.

The Popular Vanguard Party also indicated that the Costa Rican situation is so grave that it can only be compared to the events of 1865, when it was necessary to mobilize the people in order to expel the filibusters who were supported by the U.S. Government.

SECURITY INCREASED FOLLOWING ETA THREATS

PA081754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1703 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Despite the secrecy being maintained, the public has noticed that the government has adopted security measures following an official announcement that the "Basque Fatherland and Liberty" (ETA) commando organization is operating in Costa Rica.

In the course of implementing police measures, the authorities have discovered that clandestine groups have apparently infiltrated some government sectors.

An example is the security reorganizations at La Reforma prison, where ETA members Gregorio Jimenez Morales (Basque) and Jorge Chaverri (Costa Rican of Basque origin) are detained. According to sources close to the police, the changes took place late at night in the presence of few witnesses, yet the following morning "they already knew about them" according to an official who chose to remain anonymous.

It was learned that an unidentified caller telephoned the office in charge of the security change at La Reforma and mockingly referred to what had been done in secret.

Changes are also visible in the security system of the diplomats accredited to this capital, who for many years were protected by only one Civil Guardsman. Now the embassies are guarded by several agents, and those which run the risk of being attacked have police vehicles posted on a constant state of alert.

Meanwhile, threatening anonymous calls are being received daily by police chiefs and other officials, and it has been reported that a list has been sent to public security officials of nine individuals presumably threatened with kidnapping to demand the release of ETA member Gregorio Jimenez Morales.

Official sources have not commented on these reports and have dismissed their importance.

ETA Member Arrested

PA081929 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2257 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Humberto Abella Lopez, another member of Basque Fatherland and Liberty, ETA, has been arrested in San Jose. Abella Lopez had been sought by the police. He turned himself in to Gonzalo Fernandez, the Spanish ambassador in Costa Rica, who turned him over to the authorities a few hours later.

Abella Lopez, 35, denied being a member of ETA, but documents found on him proved the contrary. Abella will face trial beginning Monday in conformity with Costa Rican laws.

EL SALVADOR

CHAVEZ MENA ADDRESSES UN ON C.A. CRISIS

PA081519 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Speech by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena on 6 October 1983 at the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, El Salvador and the rest of Central America are experiencing dramatic moments, complicated by various external factors. Under the present circumstances, these factors are having a decisive influence on our countries' national dignity, the spread of the conflict, and the creation of new factors, which are hindering our capacity for self-determination due to the international ideological struggle, which is contrary to our national interests and sovereign will.

Any objective, discriminating observer will realize that the Salvadoran and Central American crisis, plagued by violence, destruction, terror, the threat of war in the region, and foreign intervention, is the result of attempts to impose political and ideological concepts contrary to the form of social organization our peoples have chosen.

The existence of two opposing ideologies has caused the deterioration and disintegration of normal, harmonious relations among countries of the area. In effect, it has contributed to many violations of the sacred principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of sister countries.

The totalitarian ideological aggression in the region is complemented by logistics and propaganda support to the armed groups that share similar views and are being supported by foreign allies. They all depend on a central matrix which promotes and carries out a worldwide strategy.

This political-ideological strategy is being implemented in Central America. It has dramatically affected our national aspirations to build a humane, just, pluralist, and participative society according to a democratization process my country is trying to implement.

El Salvador is asking the governments outside the area to respect the Central American peoples' sovereignty and right to self-determination. Should they persist in maintaining an opposing policy, all efforts for a just, permanent, and peaceful solution to the region's problems will be futile.

Mr President, the solution to the Central American crisis is peace. In order to find peace, we must accomplish four basic actions: 1) Promote general and well-balanced development in the region to restructure and transform our society, 2) Establish, promote, and develop democratic, pluralist, and participative institutions; 3) See that all aspects of human rights are respected; 4) Restore security in Central America by opposing foreign aggression and intervention.

In this respect, my government is fully aware of the need to hold a regional dialogue leading to an agreement for peace, free of foreign intervention and impositions. Dialogue opposes violence. There must be good faith and understanding of opposing views. In other words, in a dialogue there should be no winners or losers; it should only lead to good understanding permitting the attainment of peace for all.

We have proposed a regional dialogue at this General Assembly. We have also submitted it to the OAS. In March of this year, we submitted it to the UN Security Council, ever hopeful that the international community would understand our aspirations.

Mr President, we want a peaceful and democratic solution for Central America because it conforms to the principles of harmonious coexistence of international law. We want a regional dialogue because we do not wish to be an active or passive element of the East-West conflict or the victims of a dramatic confrontation in which foreign actors, uninvolved observers, and critics tell us which path to take. The problems of the region should be solved by Central Americans. Only in this way we can have sound solutions permitting future harmonious balance, political stability, and social tranquillity.

We believe that a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis must include the following aspects: the exercise of traditional principles of international rights, such as respect for self-determination of peoples and the state's equal legal rights; nonintervention in the internal affairs of states; peaceful solution to conflicts; and cooperation for development.

Particularly important for peace in Central America is the presence of democracy in each country of the region, seeking the implementation of a real democratic process in the political, economic, and social aspects. We also need to promote the establishment of mechanisms for internal reconciliation, especially in those countries that are divided, to enable all sectors to participate in the democratic progress in their respective countries.

The establishment of democracy in the region is definitely a condition for peace. If one single country of the region does not promote the democratic process and its values, it will alter the harmony and stabilty. If democracy is not institutionalized, if there is an imbalance, the Marxist-leaning systems, by their vary nature and historical concept, must be expansionist. In order to guarantee the security of Central American countries, the arms buildup should be halted by establishing an inventory of arms for the purpose of reducing them. We have to limit the size of armies and prohibit paramilitary forces. We must limit and reduce military sectors' and other foreign units' participation in similar activities. There must be an effective control of armament. There should be a regional [word indistinct] for persons, organizations, or groups that seek to destabilize governments through armed actions.

It is also important to promote mechanisms for economic cooperation and regional exchange in order to reorganize the economic integration process that will benefit social change and encourage development. All this must be through the properly approved development and establishment of control mechanisms. It also requires supervision and guarantees for strict and true compliance with agreements that might be reached. There should also be means to take action against those who violate and do not comply with the agreements.

Mr President, Contadora is a regional and Latin American effort that has international support. It is making progress in its efforts to eliminate tensions, and it is contributing to the establishment of peace. We must take into consideration that in the efforts for peace, confidence is gained through facts and actions. Unfortunately, it also can deteriorate, die, or even be lost. The opinions of third parties do not count. What counts is the perception, the efforts, and the way discussions are carried out among governments of the countries directly involved. For this reason, we formally reiterate our confidence in multilateral dialogue for the region as the best method of obtaining peace and harmony in Central America.

Mr President, it is deplorable that within the context of this General Assembly a situation has been created by the Nicaraguan request to include the topic of Central America on the agenda. This will undoubtedly negatively affect the Contadora efforts, as they will be weakened. This is an attempt to internationalize the conflict and involve other factors which are not aware of the regional reality or which seek alien goals. Nicaragua's request is a conspiracy against the peace objectives of Contadora and Central America.

Mr President, we are convinced that the Salvadoran problem is complex and has both internal and external causes. However, interventionism -- based on a misinterpreted political-ideological internationalism -- is the real obstacle to the advance of our democratization process. Internally, we are attempting to achieve peace. We consider that, within this context, the elections which will soon take place in our country with the participation of all Salvadorans who love democracy represent a means and principle derived from a process to achieve a permanent and durable peace, which will enable us to achieve a democratic system.

Seeking to strengthen our objectives, my government has expressed its willingness to advocate the participation of all political forces, without exception, in the outlined peace plan. In this context, the Peace Commission has issued a clear call for dialogue to the political sector of the armed opposition to determine the conditions and guarantees for their participation in the upcoming elections. The contacts have begun, and the first meetings between the Peace Commission and the armed opposition have taken place. Therefore, the process of a dialogue has already begun. Likewise, we have made innumerable calls to the armed sectors, appealing to their judgement so that they set aside their weapons and participate -- without rancor or vengeance -- in the building of peace and the strengthening of democratic institutions. This will allow the establishment of a strong, pluralist, and broad social system that seeks the integral improvement of our society.

Mr President, on behalf of the Salvadoran people, my government has proposed a true democratic alternative to our situation. Thus, peace would be the natural result of a political process based on social consensus. It will be based on the upcoming electoral process and the increasing flexibility of our democratic system. In this context, peace will be also the product of a consolidation of the social reforms, economic recovery, and full exercise of human rights. Thus, Mr President and Messrs Delegates, I conclude by issuing a call to all our consciences so that we all reflect on this hour of blood and fire and the urgent need to begin a dialogue for peace. There have been too many deaths in my country and in other countries. These dead people -- as the poem says -- were asked to risk their lives to achieve peace; and they offered their lives without protest but peace was never achieved. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

PEACE COMMISSION COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH REBELS

PA081150 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 49

[Communique issued by the Peace Commission to the Salvadoran people in San Salvador on 3 October 1983]

[Excerpts] Background

When the Peace Commission asserted in its message of 30 May that any solution to the problem of violence must be essentially political and democratic, it declared, among other things, that with a sincere desire to promote national reunification it was calling on all sectors, including the FDR, to initiate a constructive dialogue as soon as possible.

It was hoped that the guerrillas would join the process for a democratic peace being promoted by the government of national unity and participate in the upcoming elections in which the Salvadoran people would be the supreme judges.

What the Peace Commission Seeks Is a Fruitful and Sincere Dialogue

Based on the foregoing, this commission twice traveled to Bogota, taking advantage of Colombian President Belisario Betancur's offer to arrange a meeting of the parties, for which he offered his excellent hospitality.

The Peace Commission issued a press release on 31 August 1983 as a means of reporting to the Salvadoran people on both recent developments and the actions taken by our delegation.

The entire commission was present at the 29 September meeting. On that occasion, the rebels were represented by a delegation which told the commission and a number of third parties that they were acting on behalf of the self-styled fronts and were fully authorized to participate in the discussions.

The Peace Commission Seeks To Achieve Peace in El Salvador Through Its Proposal

The Peace Commission broadly, clearly, and fully outlined its proposal, which makes note of the benefits that the rebels would derive from participating in the country's democratization process, most particularly in the upcoming elections.

As has been repeatedly asserted, the process has already begun. The elections, which should become a tradition in our country, will be held with absolute respect for public freedoms, the right of suffrage, and the people's will.

The Rebel's Proposal Against the People

Totally contradicting democratic principles, the rebel representatives limited themselves to proposing the creation of a de facto government. They demanded participation in such a government without setting any date for elections, thus usurping the people's right to elect their legitimate representatives and abrogating powers which only the people can hold or delegate.

The Salvadoran People Reject Totalitarian Positions and Want Representative Democracy

The rebel position is not only completely at odds with the democratization and peace process desired by the Salvadoran people; it also reflects complete contempt for the people, their right to self-determination, and their desire to live under a representative, democratic regime. The commission rejected and will continue to reject this position for all these reasons and because the Salvadoran people reject any and all types of totalitarianism.

Folly Cannot Be the Right Path

Our democratic proposal, which embodies the only solution to the armed conflict imposed upon us, was definitively and categorically rejected by the rebels, who thus demonstrated their refusal to seek peace and recognize democracy as a political principle. They betrayed their folly and their absolute contempt of the people's express desire to practice, perfect, and institutionalize representative democracy in El Salvador.

We Will Continue To Seek Avenues to Peace

The Peace Commission has and will continue to gear its actions toward the achievement of its stated goal: peace. Should the FMLN and the FDR put aside their hostile attitudes and gestures, and following consultation with their true or apparent superiors, should their rejection of our proposals be replaced by a genuine and sincere desire to join the democratic process, this commission would be willing to continue seeking ways to resume the dialogue. It must not fail, however, to repeat that the dialogue which it refers to must not and cannot be used as a vehicle for propaganda. Such a maneuver would run the serious risk of placing the dialogue in jeopardy or turning it into something sterile and useless.

Closing Reflection

Finally, the Peace Commission calls on those who still cling to a hostile and manifestly intransigent attitude to abandon such positions for the sake of a final and definitive reunion of the Salvadoran family.

Commission President's Views

PA081803 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Interview with Francisco Quinones Avila, president of the Salvadoran Peace Commission, by unidentified reporter on behalf of Radio Cadena YSKL and Inter-American Radio Organization, OIR, station; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Quinones Avila, can you tell us something about the events in Bogota not covered by the reports of international agencies? What do the rebels actually want?

[Quinones Avila] As you clearly said, international news agencies have reported a number of the concerns and positions of all the members of the Peace Commission who went to Bogota to meet with the rebels on 29 September. However, I think that I can speak for the commission and comment on another aspect, that is, on some aspects of the proposal the rebels submitted to the commission, because I feel some of its aspects remain unclear.

Basically, the proposal of the representatives of the self-styled FDR-FMLN boils down to two positions [as heard; second position not stated]: First, the creation of a de facto government. In other words, they demand the creation of a de facto government, completely ignoring the fact that the Salvadoran people went to the polls in very large numbers on 28 March. It was the largest voter turnout I've seen in the history of Salvadoran elections. But more important than the number who voted was the fact that they went to the polls under the guerrilla threats. We still remember the tragic warning: Vote today and you will die tomorrow.

Therefore, when these people come to us and propose a de facto government -- showing complete comtempt for the people's decision made on 28 March -- and demand they participate in that government, it can be clearly seen that they still have no desire to participate in a democracy or to live in peace and let the Salvadorans make progress economically, politically, and socially in peace.

It is worth stressing that the Peace Commission cannot put up with this attitude and these intransigent, radical, and unacceptable positions. Consequently, it rejects them.

[Question] Has a date and place been set for a new meeting with the rebel leaders?

[Quinones Avila] No, because of the radical and inflexible way with which they rejected our proposal, which is clearly democratic and reasonable. We asked them to join in the process of democratization and peace which the country is experiencing and, of course, the upcoming elections. The Peace Commission members believe that it is through a political and democratic process such as the elections that ideas can be discussed, arguments can be heard, and the people can participate by listening and voicing their opinions. Unfortunately, the rebels rejected this position, giving us the definite impression that they don't want peace. With their obvious stand of complete and final rejection, as they called it, they are giving us the impression that they don't want democracy. Thus, I ask myself, and I am sure all Salvadorans are asking themselves the same question, what's the point of discussing a new opportunity to meet again? Of course this doesn't mean that the Peace Commission does not wish to continue searching for a way to incorporate all sectors in the process of democratization and peace which the country is experiencing. Therefore, when the armed groups begin to show us, with actions not words, that they want to live in peace, that they want to join us and participate in the reconstruction of everything they've destroyed, then, I believe the Peace Commission will seriously and conscientiously discuss and analyze the possibilities for a later meeting. But right now it is clear, and this must be stressed, that as long as these actions and atitudes don't change, the commission can't talk with them.

COPREFA REPORTS 150 REBELS KILLED IN SAN VICENTE

PA071738 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Bulletin issued by Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador, no date given]

[Text] In a surprise attack carried out yesterday, the Belloso Battalion killed 150 rebels in a clash near Dos Quebradas canton, in the jurisdiction of San Vincente, San Vicente Department, where the Belloso Battalion is conducting an operation to surround the entire area of Chichontepec Volcano. After seven terrorists who were trying to escape were killed in clashes with national guard and (Tehuacan) Battalion units, which are also operating in the zone. The Armed Forces suffered 2 dead and 15 wounded.

The Belloso and (Tehuacan) Battalions and national guard units that participated in these actions are the same ones engaged in the peace and welfare for the San Vincente program.

FMLN terrorist actions and their close links with European terrorist organizations have caused Europe to cut down its support for the FMLN. Salvadoran extremist leader Salvador Samayoa has been complaining about what he considers a lack of support from European leftist governments and political parties following the confirmation of the terrorist and totalitarian nature of the subversion in El Salvador.

The fact that the Salvadoran terrorists' representatives have refused to participate in free elections, as they clearly said in a recent dialogue with the Salvadoran Peace Commission, has convinced European leftists of the FMLN's totalitarian objectives. For European politicians, the excuses given by the terrorists' delegates that conditions in El Salvador are not right for elections are not very convincing. This attitude on the part of the terrorists' delegates has virtually killed all possibility of success in the talks with the Peace Commission.

Another factor contributing to the destruction of the FMLN's image among Europeans is the proven close links of the FMLN with the terrorist groups trying to overthrow the European democratic regimes with attacks, assassinations, sabotage, and kidnappings.

There is definite proof that they are receiving arms, money, and the help of mercenaries from the Basque terrorist organization called Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization, ETA. These relations date as far back as 1979, when the People's Revolutionary Army and ETA agreed on a joint plan of action for El Salvador, to be carried out in Morazan Department in particular.

We all know that ETA represents one of the most serious problems to the Spanish Government of Socialist Felipe Gonzalez. For this reason, it should not come as a surprise that the FMLN is rapidly losing support from European socialists, who are disillusioned with the FMLN.

Traffic to Western Sectors Paralyzed

PA102150 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Report by Carlos Ernesto Ulloa from San Miguel, El Salvador -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] Traffic by land to the western areas of the country continues to be paralyzed. Reports received from bus terminal personnel and the authorities state that there is no bus service, private or commercial, to Usulutan, San Salvador, and other towns in the western sectors of the country. The guerrillas have occupied the Chinameca turnoff, 118 of the Pan-American Highway, with the result that traffic has been paralyzed. The guerrillas also seized the town of El Transito, in San Miguel Department, early this morning. The town is located on the coastal highway.

Military forces have been deployed to various strategic points where the guerrillas are attacking people traveling on the roads. Many cars, buses, and commericial vehicles have been left parked along the Pan-American Highway. The Army is engaging in fierce combat in that sector, since the number of guerrillas fighting there is quite large.

The people who depend on these roads to get to work are quite concerned. They have not been able to go to work because of the large number of guerrillas on the Pan-American and coastal highways. The Army is trying to repel the guerrillas, and thereby reinstill confidence in the honest working people.

We will continue to report on the results of the military operation being waged on the Pan-American and coastal highways.

Battle for Cuscatlan Town

PA081154 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1645 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] For the fifth consecutive day, fighting has continued between guerrillas and government troops in Nuevo Eden de San Juan, 187 km east of San Salvador. Units from Detachment 2 and the Cazadores Battalion are taking part in the engagement.

Meanwhile, the Arce Battalion has taken up positions on Cacaguatique Hill, on the San Carlos coffee farm, and on the San Pedro farm, all in San Miguel jurisdiction. According to our source, these latest moves are part of an effort to dismantle subversive strongholds in the eastern region, more specifically in San Miguel Department.

Our correspondent Ramiro Paredes reported a short while ago that Santo Domingo, located between San Vicente and Cojutepeque in Cuscatlan Department, was occupied by guerrillas early this morning. Skirmishes have taken place between the insugents and the Army, which is trying to dislodge the guerrillas from the area.

Guerrillas Ambush Aguilares Patrol

PA071543 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Two nights ago an army partrol was ambushed by guerrillas near the cemetery of Aguilares as it was returning from guard duty at the Soliman Bridge. A member of the Civil Defense was slightly wounded. There were no reports of rebel casualties.

Military units are patrolling the highway, especially near Aguilares, where violence has reappeared after several weeks of tranquillity.

Rebels Harass Aguilares

PA102228 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Military sources in Aguilares told YSU that guerrillas are constantly harassing the soldiers protecting the town. Last night the rebels harrased the guards protecting the Acelhuate bridge outside the town. Fortunately, there were no casualties among the Civil Defense guards, and it is not known whether the rebels suffered any casualties. Our source said that these kinds of actions, despite their frequency, do not undermine the morale of the men responsible for protecting the town.

ANTICOMMUNIST BRIGADES' VICTIMS FOUND IN CAPITAL

PA072302 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Raul Beltran telephone report]

[Excerpts] The General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigades have struck again. The brigades claimed credit in a communique this morning for the execution of four persons whose bodies were dumped on a sidewalk near the Esso station adjoing the San Miguelito Market in downtown San Salvador.

According to a communique found on the bodies, which were taken to the Guadalupano Funeral Parlor, the victims were: Santiago Hernandez Jimenez, secretary general of the Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions until kidnapped on 25 September; Victor Manuel Quintanilla Ramos, a member of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] and a native of Usulutan Department; Dora Munoz Castillo, a PCES collaborator; and Jose Antonio Garcia Vasquez, who is described in the communique as a university student leader responsible for contacts with both the Independent Movement of Progressive Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas. The meetings were arranged by his good friend (Italo Lopez Vallecillos), who is in turn a point of contact for Jose Luis Avila Saavedra, charge d'affaires at the Mexican Embassy. The brigades add that Garcia Vasquez was one of the persons responsible for contacts with the Spanish Embassy. Madrid's ambassador, Marinas Otero, was also said to be directly involved.

According to preliminary reports, the victims were strangled with a rope. Their bodies bear no signs of bullet wounds.

TV REAIRS D'AUBUISSON CHARGES AGAINST MALDONADO

PA101921 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0445 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- All three private Salvadoran television channels tonight rebroadcast a program produced by the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), in which its leader, Roberto D'Aubuisson, repeated well-known charges against a peasant leader. The program was announced today in the local newspapers as "sensational revelations" by D'Aubuisson, who is also president of the Constituent Assembly. The announcement said he was going to "unmask the real enemies of the Salvadoran people."

However, the program consisted of a montage of ARENA activities staged during the celebration of its second anniversary 8 days ago.

In one of his speeches, D'Aubuisson publicly charged that Samuel Maldonado, leader of the Salvadoran Peasants Union (UCS), had "coexisted" with or maintained contacts with two guerrilla groups. He added that "there was proof" that part of the U.S. economic aid was getting into the hands of the guerillas.

This charge, which was made on Saturday, 1 October, was countered with an emphatic denial by the United States that any of its aid funds to El Salvador were going to the left. The union also repudiated D'Aubuisson's threats against peasant leader Samuel Maldonado.

D'Aubuisson Tied to Death Squads

PA072154 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] It has been reported that Miguel Vasquez, leader of the Democratic Popular Unit, the largest Salvadoran trade union, has accused Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the so-called Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, of being one of the powers behind the death squads which operate in that country.

Vasquez charged that D'Aubuission has practically condemned Samuel Maldonado, the primary leader of the Salvadoran Communal Union, to death by accusing him of being deeply involved with the guerrilla forces.

Maldonado is currently in the United States carrying out activities on behalf of his organization.

GUATEMALA

MULTIPARTISAN COMMISSION DISCUSSIONS SUSPENDED

PA082325 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The customary talks which have been held for over a year by the traditional parties, mostly opposition parties, through a multipartisan commission specifically appointed during the Romeo Lucas administration have definitely been suspended. The reasons for this suspension are not known.

Members of the multipartisan commission who were questioned on the matter admitted that the commission had been dissolved, and noted that each political party is now working independently, having completely discontinued their usual consultations concerning matters of national interest.

The separate meetings being held with the head of state by the leaders of the political parties that comprised the multipartisan commission -- the National Liberation Movement, MLN; the National Authentic Central, CAN; the Nationalist Renovating Party, PNR; and the Guatemalan Christian Democracy, CDG -- and the continual issuance of individual communiques setting forth their particular viewpoints on national problems evidence the separation of the four traditional political parties.

URD DECLINES MEETING WITH KISSINGER TEAM

PA101909 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct -- The Democratic Revolutionary Union [Union Revolucionaria Democratica -- URD] cannot accept an invitation like that which we received in an impersonal way from the National Bipartisan Commission, also known as the Kissinger Commission, URD Secretary General Humberto Gonzalez Gamarra has stated, reporting that his party will not attend the meeting of politicians with the U.S. official because the minimum formalities of diplomacy and courtesy were not met.

Gonzalez Gamarra added that in fact the note said that the commission would talk with or of the members of the political organization because of the short time it has and the lac of an agenda. This, he noted, is very unusual and disregards the principles of diplomacy and courtesy.

In addition, he said it makes no sense for political parties to get into the habit of expressing their thoughts and concerns to foreigners, since it is for Guatemalans alone to solve their problems and fight for matters they are interested in.

I don't believe that a publicly recognized group has to render accounts to a foreign official, and the URD cannot accept officials from another country asking the party to account to them.

He added that the worst thing is that the invitation has a document attached to it asking all kinds of questions from those who will represent the party. It is a background document, as if they were subject to an investigation.

I truly don't understand how some can think they can openly disregard diplomacy and courtesy in the middle of this century, Gonzalez Gamarra remarked.

The document which one has to fill out to attend the meeting is a history of one's life.

OFFICIAL DENIES CONTADORA GROUP DISSOLUTION

PA071412 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Federico Fahsen Ortega, the roving deputy foreign minister, has said that during his meeting last week with the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister he had the opportunity to bring up the topic of the attacks perpetrated against citizens of that neighboring country and to explain that these were carried out by gangs of common criminals.

On another subject, the deputy foreign minister announced that Guatemalan Foreign Ministe Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran will again outline Guatemala's position on the Belize issue during his official address to the United Nations on Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry spokesmen have said that Guatemala has always defined its position on the Belize issue clearly at the United Nations. Guatemala insists that the territory belongs to Guatemala historically and legally; and in any case, discussion with the United Kingdom should be concerned only with Guatemala's duty to make sure that the Belizeans are not placed in a difficult position.

The Guatemalan deputy minister stated that so far the government has no official knowledge of the disbanding of the Contadora Group, which would result in the disappearance of the forum used by the Central American nations to find peace in the region.

Fahsen Ortega said that it would be very unfortunate for there to be any outside interests seeking the dissolution of the Contadora Group, because it has served as a forum for dialogue and has been as effective as it could be.

Fahsen Ortega also said that approximately a week ago the nations of Central America expressed their support of the basic document that defines steps for the attainment of peace that was approved at the last meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers.

In closing, the deputy foreign minister said he cannot see any reason for abandoning the work done by the Contadora Group, despite Panama's recent participation as an observer in the meeting of the Central American Defense Council, which took place in Guatemala last weekend.

PRENSA LIBRE DIRECTOR REPORTED KIDNAPPED

PA091928 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1449 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Pedro Julio Garcia, director of the conservative newspaper PRENSA LIBRE, was kidnapped early this morning by a group of armed men who forced their way into his home in this capital city. According to PRENSA LIBRE sources, Garcia had just arrived home when several men broke down the front door and forcibly took him out of his house.

In today's edition PRENSA LIBRE makes a call to Pedro Julio Garcia's kidnappers to respect his life and return him to his family safe and sound.

Another director of this Guatemalan morning newspaper, Alvaro Contreras Velez, was kidnapped on 5 March 1982. His family paid a large ransom for his release.

PGT Claims Responsibility

PA100009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2249 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) this afternoon took credit for kidnapping Pedro Julio Garcia, director of the conservative Guatemalan newspaper PRENSA LIBRE, and set a 72-hour deadline for its demands to be met, according to sources close to the family.

The PGT is demanding, among other things, that a manifesto be published in Guatemala, throughout Central America, and in Panama, Mexico, and the United States in newspapers chosen by the kidnappers.

The source added that the communists have said that the manifesto is to be published in the U.S. newspapers THE MIAMI HERALD and THE WASHINGTON POST; the Costa Rican paper LA PRENSA LIBRE; the Nicaraguan paper LA PRENSA: the Mexican papers EXCELSIOR and UNOMASUNO; the Honduran paper LA PRENSA; and the Panamanian paper LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

The communist party is also requesting a ransom, but the source did not reveal the exact sum of money demanded by the kidnappers.

The PGT is also holding the sister of former Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt and is probably also responsible for kidnapping the sister of current Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores. In the former case, it has also demanded that a manifesto be published, a demand the Guatemalan regime has refused to meet.

Mejia Victores has said on more than one occasion, and specifically in the case of his sister, that he "will not negotiate with kidnappers under any circumstances."

Government Condemns Kidnapping

PA110212 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Government today issued a communique condemning the kidnapping of the director of PRENSA LIBRE, describing it as deeply reprehensible and as a flagrant violation of human rights, causing great anguish to his honorable family and concern to the staff of his newspaper and the nation's journalists.

Consequently, the communique issued by the Office of Public Relations of the presidency declared that the government calls on all of the Guatemalan people to unite in defense of their homes; their families; their religious beliefs, regardless of creed; and freedom of thought, a democratic bastion that is again being threatened.

In addition to kidnappings, other recent terrorist actions include an explosion in the San Juan neighborhood on Friday and the placement of a claymore mine on the side of a bridge in the Justo Rufino Barrios neighborhood, which was disarmed only minutes before a train was scheduled to arrive, the moment at which it was set to detonate.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA COMMENTS ON CONDECA'S REACTIVATION

FL071051 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- At the request of the Honduran Government, the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council was agreed upon by Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama on 1 October, it was announced here today by President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

According to the Honduran chief of state, there is no contradiction between his policy of internationalization of peace efforts and his country's participation in CONDECA.

It is Suazo Cordova's judgment that his country has to prepare for its defense and warned the Nicaraguan Government that if it attempts to invade us, we will repulse it. Suazo was responding to recent statements by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega that his country would fight the counterrevolution beyond its borders, referring to Costa Rica and Honduras which, according to Managua, allow their territories to be used by the counterrevolutionaries.

The Sandinists should cease threatening us; if they attempt to invade us, we will repulse them. The people and Army are ready to defend the country from aggression wherever it may come from, Suazo stated.

Likewise, he said he supports more U.S. Army military maneuvers in Honduras.

SUAZO CORDOVA DISCUSSES COMMUNIST THREAT

PA071908 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Statement by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to local and foreign correspondents on 5 October 1983 in Palmerola, Comayagua Department -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends from the local and foreign press -- because I suppose foreign newsmen are present to see for themselves that we have absolutely nothing to hide from the world; members of the Honduran Armed Forces; ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great honor and satisfaction for the constitutional president of the republic to be here at the Ahuas Taras II camp, which is close to the heart of my people. From the first moment, I felt I wanted to come here and shake your hands, to say: Thank you very much, gentlemen of the U.S. Armed Forces, who responded to the request of the Honduran president and the Honduran Armed Forces to proceed with the Ahuas Taras II maneuvers. And as I said yesterday and on other occasions, may there not only be Ahuas Taras II, but many Ahuas Taras -- three, four, five, or six, as long as I am president -- to train our Armed Forces, to bring the United States and Honduras closer together, and to show the world that Honduras has a democratic system, and also that it is allergic to the Marxist-Leninist theories, which poison the soul and corrupt the body of the entire world.

I know there has been unhealthy criticism voiced by national and foreign circles against the president and over radio and television stations for having authorized Ahuas Taras II. It is precisely persons affiliated with international communism who have protested and have said that Honduras is being occupied by a foreign army.

Those same local and foreign newsmen never said a word when in 1968 2,000 or 3,000 tanks from the Warsaw Pact nations bloodily subdued Czechoslovakia's thirst for freedom. They are the same ones who are criticizing me; they are the same ones who criticize the head of the Armed Forces, our officers, and our national army. They are the same ones -- the domestic and foreign communist friends -- who have tried to drive a wedge between the president and the head of the Armed Forces, and between the other officers. I have said this many times, and I repeat: As long as I am president, and when I return to civilian life to practice my profession once more, as a surgeon, you can be sure I will remain close to our Armed Forces. No one will be able to divide us, particularly now that Central America is undergoing the most difficult moments of its history, moments of convulsion, of subversion, and of international terrorism, because communism has come to sink its claws into part of Central America, and is shedding the blood of El Salvador and Guatemala. A subversive attempt was also made here in Olancho Department.

However, as we have previously said, the people, government, and Armed Forces have formed a solid union against the criminals who are trying to bring bloodshed, chaos, and anarchy to our country.

You have already seen how our Armed Forces acted when subversive groups were discovered in Olancho. They mistakenly thought the Honduran people would follow them, but they are wrong, because the Honduran people are a sensible people. As our foreign minister said in Europe, more than 2,000 Hondurans have been misled by Hondurans and sent to Nicaragua, where they are being trained near Lake Nicaragua to bring bloodshed to Hunduras. However, Hondurans, who love and deeply care for our beloved homeland will not let this happen.

As I said in Washington and as I have repeated many times, we have cordial and fraternal relations with the U.S. Government and people, because the Reagan administration, the U.S. U.S. Army, Suazo Cordova's administration, and the Honduran Armed Forces and people know what democracy means. No one is persecuted here. Journalists can say anything they want. I would like to see the journalists here go to nearby Nicaragua and criticize the government, and see what happens to them. Here, perhaps you could say something against the president, and Suazo Cordova will not get angry about it, because we believe in democracy. The Honduran People government and army are determined to defend liberty, justice, and democracy in Central America.

The Honduran democracy seems to have an allergic effect on those who do not believe in democracy, those who are in a country which is practically occupied by a bunch of international communist agents, as is the case of Nicaragua. It is time to speak clearly. We must tell the Honduran people what is really happening. We must be clear, once and for all. In relation to Commander Daniel Ortega's statement, we must say that we are a peaceful people, but we also have an Armed Forces commander, and we have unit commanders, officers, NCO's and soldiers who are well-equipped, brave, and courageous. They can be sure that if they try to attack Honduras, we are going to repel them; and they will know that we are men who love peace, liberty, justice and democracy. We will not accept threats; neither are we threatening anyone. We respect others, but we also demand respect from them.

I want to thank you [name indistinct] and all your officers for this high honor, which is the first one I have received, as I have told the Honduran people that I am a little bit allergic to the use of my name for public works here in Honduras, but I have already learned that some schools have been given my name, and this is a high honor for me. It is highly satisfying to me that my name has been chosen for this hospital which will serve the Honduran people. I have received two awards, here on my chest -- for journalists to see -- is the medal of the 101st Airborne Brigade, to which I belong and which I cherish. This is the first decoration that Suazo Cordova has received, and I accept it with great pride and satisfaction. I thank all the commanders and officers present here for this demonstration of affection. In President Roberto Suazo Cordova you have a friend and a brother. Thank you very much, dear doctor, and I want to thank you publicly for accompnaying me to Walter Reed, where I received all kinds of attention from the U.S. Government.

I will repeat this, as I always like to repeat things. I didn't go to the United States as a beggar, as an open letter published on (?16) September stated. I am not a begger. I will go to friendly countries, but Suazo Cordova, as I said, will never accept a cent from international Marxism-Leninism. Thank you, gentlemen.

NICARAGUA

GROUND, AIR ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA, HONDURAS

Firing From Costa Rica

PA080440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Last minute reports from the Foreign Ministry announce that at 2045 tonight, our post at El Naranjo was subjected to rifle fire from Costa Rica. IN view of this latest incident, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has already lodged a strong protest with its Costa Rican counterpart.

Mortars Used

PA072309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Defense Ministry sources have reported that a heavy barrage involving 81-mm mortars began this afternoon from Costa Rica agaist Nicaragua installations in El Naranjo, 1 km from the Costa Rican border, on the Atlantic coast. The sources added that the attack, which began at 1415 local time (2015 GMT), was still raging 2 hours later. Nicaraguan troops in the area were placed on alert and the Foreign Affairs Ministry was notified so that it could report the attack to the proper Costa Rican authorities. According to the sources, the attackers have not tried to enter Nicaraguan territory.

Air Raids From Honduras

PA080211 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0119 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The following is an AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA report datelined Managua:

Defense Ministry sources have reported that four air raids were staged today between 0600 and 0730 against northern Nicaragua. All the flights were said to originate in Honduras. The sources noted that a plane from Honduras entered [Nicaraguan airspace] through (Vallucin), 30 km from the northern city of Ocotal, and dropped two bombs near the town of San Fernando, 20 km from the same province. [as heard] The aircraft then returned to Honduras. One hour later, another plane flew through the area known as Guapinol, 24 km northwest of Wiwili, and, according to reports, turned back without taking any action. The third raid took place at 0700 between Portillo and (?Las Nubes), 14 km north of Ocotal. Several hours later, another plane came from Honduras, passing over El Horno, 10 km northwest of Ocotal. The plan fired its 50-caliber machineguns but apparently caused no damage before returning to Honduras. The sources added that this information has been relayed to the Foreign Affairs Ministry so that it may take the necessary action.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA081607 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua; dated October 1983]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports:

1. On 7 October at 0600, an unidentified airplane entered Nicaraguan airspace from Honduran territory. It flew over the area of (Vallucin), 20 km west of Ocotal. From there it flew to the town of San Fernando, 18 km northwest of Ocotal, Nueva Segovia Department. It dropped two bombs that exploded near San Fernando, but fortunately caused no damage.

2. That same day, at 0730, another unidentified airplane coming from Honduran airspace entered Nicaragua in the area of Portillo and Las Nubes, 14 km north of Ocotal. It fired 50-caliber machinegun rounds at the area of El Horno Hill, 10 km northwest of Ocotal. It returned to Honduras after the attack.

3. Yesterday at 0700, an unidentified airplane entered Nicaragua in the area of Guapinol, 24 km northwest of Wiwili. After a reconnaissance flight, it withdrew to Honduras.

4. Yesterday, 7 October, from 1415 to 1500, an unspecified number of mercenaries staged a mortar attack from Costa Rican territory on the border post of El Naranjo, 1.5 km from the border in Rivas Department. The criminal action of the counterrevolutionaries caused no damage.

The Foreign Ministry has sent appropriate protest notes to the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments.

Protest to Honduras

PA090334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has sent a strong protest to the Honduran Government in view of its complicity in the organization of criminal flights over Nicaraguan territory by CIA mercenaries.

The existence of the Honduran military base of Aquacate, which is under the control of U.S. officers and which has been transformed into the CIA's center of aerial operations against Nicaragua, confirms the charges made in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's note.

The protest note also says that the actions of the Honduran authorities, who permit their territory to be used for the implementation of the Reagan administration's interventionist plans, lead to a serious deterioration in Honduran-Nicaraguan relations and threaten peace throughout the Central America area.

Warning to Costa Rica

PA070243 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has released a communique in Managua in which it charges that some 300 counterrevolutionaries have assembled on the Tibas farm in Costa Rica in order to attack Nicaragua during the next few hours.

The note alerted the Costa Rican authorities to the imminent attack which, given all indications, will be carried out against the Penas Blancas border post. The note also requests that the authorities take all necessary measures to prevent this new act of aggression.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega announced in Managua that more than 400 counterrevolutionaries were killed in battle between 15 August and 4 October in various Nicaraguan departments.

Ortega stated that during that time, the Sandinist People's Army regained control of several towns that had been taken by some 500 mercenaries based in Honduras and Costa Rica. He also charged that several U.S. officers are directing the logistical and air support operations of the mercenary forces, and mentioned so-called Colonel Raymond among them.

Ortega also said that the CIA delivered 10 planes to the counterrevolutionaries to support their acts of armed aggression against Nicaragua.

Ortega on Attacks

PA080410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0138 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Speech by Daniel Ortega during the "Face the People" program in Managua's Acagualinca neighborhood -- live]

[Excerpt] Today at 1430, a mortar attack was launched from Costa Rica against our post at El Naranjo, on Nicaraguan territory. Later in the afternoon, we detected a great deal of activity near Penas Blancas, leading us to believe that an attack on Penas Blancas was being prepared. This has been reported to the Costa Rican authorities. We have also informed them of the presence and location of two fighter planes that are to be used in new attacks on Nicaragua.

That is what has taken place in Costa Rica since last night.

The Costa Rican Government has its position, but the CIA, together with the Somozist guardsmen and the traitor Pastora, are carrying out all these operations to provoke a confrontation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua with the aim of isolating us. However, we are taking action beforehand by informing the Costa Rican authorities so that they may take the necessary measures. All of this has become public knowledge in Costa Rica.

Yesterday, near the Honduran border, some planes conducted raids against Nicaragua. They attacked several places. From the area known as Las Manos, a plane entered [Nicaraguan airspace] 20 km northeast of Ocotal, flew over the (Vallucin) region, and dropped two bombs intended for the town of San Fernando. However, having dropped them from a high altitude to avoid the risk of flying low for fear of our antiaircraft, the bombs fell far from their target.

Yesterday morning, near Wiwili, at El Guapino, another plane strafed Portillo, Las Nubes, and Horno Hill.

All these are examples of the open attacks we endure daily. They are accompanied by reconnaissance operations conducted by U.S. Air Force planes. Yesterday, for example, during one of the attacks, an RC-135 aircraft flew over our territory. These are spy planes being used by the U.S. Air Force in our skies. We are facing an open escalation of hostilities against our people in which the United States, being the main element of aggression, is clearly involved.

Naturally, we have confidence in our continued ability to neutralize such attacks. They can carry out a great many attacks and cause some damage, but they will never be able to defeat or destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

Havana on 'Imminent' Attack

PA090443 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army repelled a second attack by counterrevolutionary groups in El Naranjo, on the Costa Rican border, last night, minutes after two unidentified planes coming from that country violated Nicaraguan airspace.

These night actions, along with another attack carried out by counterrevolutionary groups yesterday afternoon, were described as diversionary operations; a large-scale attack is expected near Penas Blancas and Pueblo Nuevo, to the east of El Naranjo.

It was reported that some 1,200 counterrevolutionaries belonging to Eden Pastora's groups and the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Front have gathered on the Costa Rican side of the border. In reporting these facts, Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan Government Junta coordinator, pointed out that the Costa Rican Government does not support these warmongering activities against Nicaragua. However, the CIA is using all of the resources at its disposal to bring about a confrontation with the objective of destroying the Sandinist revolution.

In response to the reports of an imminent large-scale conterrevolutionary attack, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said that the border with Nicaragua has been reinforced, while reiterating that Costa Rica will maintain its neutrality in the conflict.

Meanwhile, on the northern border, four planes coming from Honduras raided different parts of Nicaragua and a U.S. Air Force RC-135 plane overflew Nicaraguan territory as part of the reconnaissance activities being undertaken in preparation for the counterrevolutionary attacks.

Border Troops on Alert

PA101951 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan militiamen stationed on the border with Costa Rica remain on full alert after repelling two attacks on Friday, during which the counterrevolutionary forces used 81-mm mortars and automatic rifles. An officer of the border guard troops accompanied a group of Nicaraguan and foreign journalists who toured the area near El Naranjo, a town where between 20 and 25 mortar shells fell. A larger-scale aggression is expected east of El Naranjo, since it has been learned that some 1,200 counterrevolutionaries have concentrated on the Costa Rican side of the border with Nicaragua.

According to Luis Alfredo Rivas, a 14-year-old revolutionary combatant, he has had to leave school temporarily in order to join the defense because, he stressed, it is the most important thing now.

For this part, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has denounced the aggression, explaining that the Costa Rican Government does not endorse the belligerent activities against Nicaragua, but that the CIA is doing everything in its power to unleash a confrontation in order to destroy the Sandinist revolution.

Protests to U.S., Honduras

PA082006 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaragua has protested to the United States for having supplied four airplanes to the anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionary forces operating in Honduras. The United States also finances and directs them through the CIA. Nicaragua also sent a protest note to the Honduran regime for having made available the installations of its Air Force for the take-off of the planes that stage inclusions into Nicaragua.

The two notes referred to the DC-3 airplane that the CIA supplied to the counterrevolutionary, self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force. The airplane was shot down on 3 October while trying to supply mercenaries who have been infiltrated into Nicaragua. Three captured crewmen admitted those charges and disclosed the journalists in Managua that their base was located at the Honduran Air Force El Aguacate airstrip.

In the protest to the United States, Nicaragua asked the Ronald Reagan government to abandon its interventionist and militaristic policy toward Nicaragua and to support the Contadora Group's peace efforts without conditions or ambiguity.

The protest addressed to Tegucigalpa includes the statements of the captured crewmen, who said that they had taken off from Honduran territory, that the El Aguacate base is directed by a U.S. officer, and that airplanes are repaired and prepared for operations against Nicaragua at that base. Nicaragua warned in the note that Honduras' providing those facilities for aggressive acts leads to a very grave deterioration of bilateral relations and threatens regional peace.

U.S.-Honduran Complicity Cited

PA081816 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 83

["Beyond the News" feature: "Overwhelming Evidence of CIA-Honduran Government Complicity Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The statements of the captured crew of the downed plane, pilots Roberto Amador and Reinaldo Aguilar and mechanic Jaime Lau, could not be more overwhelming or clearer proof of the direct participation of the CIA and the Honduran Army in support of the counterrevolutionary forces of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]

Under normal circumstances, such evidence would be tantamount to an act of war against our country, which could fully justify direct reprisal. However, it is a question of preventing at all costs a war that would only bring ruin to our region and sister countries. The only thing our country can do is denounce the action and continue to defend our territorial integrity with the same revolutionary vigor and effectiveness.

Our people should clearly know what kind of individuals these pilots are who appeared so remorseful at a news conference. They are responsible for indiscriminate bombings of the defenseless population during the liberation war. They are now responsible for the genocide of peasants in the border region. Those peasants who made those individuals bite the dust of defeat with their antiaircraft fire also showed them their great humanitarianism. While those individuals try to annihilate them by all possible means, the peasants heal their wounds. Such a generous revolution is invincible. Of course, those responsible will now have to face revolutionary justice, which will decide their penalty. However, those really responsible for this situation are in Tegucigalpa and Washington, which continues to be the greatest enemy of the peace and progress of our peoples, who struggle resolutely to defeat it.

WHEELOCK CHARGES CIA 'SELECTS' BOMBING TARGETS

PA090246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 8 Oct 83

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) "selects" the military and economic targets in Nicaragua for bombing, Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, said here today. Thus, the Sandinist leader added, CIA officials go over the heads of the chiefs of staff of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE).

Wheelock said that he based this statement on information provided by the captured pilots of the DC-3 aircraft that was brought down on Monday near Rio Blanco, in Matagalpa Department. These anti-Sandinist pilots, according to Wheelock, revealed that the military objectives are first chosen by the U.S. espionage agency officials and are then bombed by planes supplied to the FDN. He specified that civilian and economic objectives, which are also selected by the North Americans, are bombed by planes used by ARDE, which is led by Eden pastora Gomez (Commander Cero).

Wheelock, speaking in angry tones, warned that if these bombings of economic objectives by ARDE planes should kill children and workers, "the Sandinists will make them pay dearly for it." "The counterrevolutionaries would then have to look for safer places than the streets of San Jose (Costa Rica) or Asuncion (Paraguay)," the Sandinist leader warned.

He added that the CIA has supplied the FDN and ARDE with 250-lb and 500-lb bombs with which to strike at Nicaraguan targets.

The Sandinist official also commented on the recent meeting held in Guatemala by the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), declaring that it was not a meeting by that regional organization, but a gathering of "pro-imperialist and fascist" Central American military leaders. "Nicaragua is a member of CONDECA, but it was not invited, while the United States, which is not member, attended," Wheelock pointed out.

The Nicaraguan official said that the military meeting in Guatemala was simply another "sign of the defeat and desperation experienced by the United States, which has seen that the people refuse to rise up in arms against the Sandinists." He added that on the contrary, the Nicaraguan people have taken up weapons to face the attacks perpetrated by the "counterrevolutionaries." Wheelock noted that some 45,000 militiamen, in addition to the reserves and army troops, "are waiting throughout the country for new attacks."

According to Wheelock, the United States brought the area's military leaders together at the Guatemalan meeting in an effort "to bring the Central American armies into a confrontation with Nicaragua." "We are sure," he declared, "that even all of the Central American armies together could not defeat Nicaragua." "We do not make this statement because we feel more powerful, but because our cause is just, which makes us bigger and stronger in itself," the Nicaraguan minister added.

Later he said that the United States has no choice but to get "directly" involved in an act of intervention against Nicaragua, "which would be difficult because (the marines infantry) would have to wage a battle against an entire nation, which I doubt is about to happen," he noted.

Wheelock spoke at the "Cesar Augusto Silva" convention center in Managua, announcing that the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform has been extensively reorganized.

Further Charges Against U.S.

PA102007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock, the Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, has charged that each day the United States steps up its military presence in Central America. Addressing a group of workers in Managua, Wheelock said that Washington has large troop contingents stationed in the Panama Canal area, in Honduras, and in El Salvador.

In Belize, he added, the United States is replacing the British soldiers with American ones, and in Costa Rica, it is introducing its Marines under the guise of construction workers.

The member of the FSLN National Directorate also denounced Washington's support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Concerning this, he asserted that Pentagon strategists have assigned to the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which operates out of Honduras, the task of destroying Nicaragua's military objectives, while traitor Eden Pastora's group, which operates out of Costa Rica, has been assigned the task of destroying the civilian objectives.

Station on U.S. Involvement

PA070443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Beyond the News" feature]

[Text] The evidence can hardly be more clear. The plane: a DC-3C, made and registered in the United States. The crew: former Somozist guardsmen. The cargo: war materiel and supplies. The plane's origin: Honduras. Airfield: El Aguacate in Catacama, Olancho Department. That landing strip was improved by U.S. Army engineers. The plane's mission was also obvious: a military operation carried out by a military plane with a military crew in order to supply the counterrevolutionary task forces that operate on our territory and are based in Honduras.

What does all this mean? The proof is irrefutable and clearly shows that this operation is, in contrast to earlier efforts, an overt war plan formulated by Honduras and the United States against our country. The responsibility for this action, however, rests directly with President Reagan's administration which, by means of the CIA and the Pentagon, directs, finances, organizes, and carries out all these hostile actions against our sovereignty through the use of former members of the hated GN [Somozist National Guard] which, in turn, was founded, organized, trained, and maintained by the United States in order to keep the Nicaraguan people in submission for many years.

But our enemies did not take into consideration, and certainly do not now, the invincible courage and valor of the heroic Nicaraguan people. Our people, who are now masters of their own destiny and carry weapons in hand, give the traitors their just due when, prompted by imperialism, they invade our territory to carry out the fateful foreign plans that would have us return to the past.

In any event, it is important to first clearly point out to our people, and then to public opinion, who it is that plans these acts of aggression against our people.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ ON PURCHASE OF WARPLANES

PA101751 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade -- Government Junta Member Sergio Ramirez Mercado did not discard the possibility that Nicaragua might buy warplanes to defend itself. According to him, these planes might be bought in a number of countries, among which he mentioned Yugoslavia, France, and others. Ramirez said this at a news conference held at the end of his official visit to Yugoslavia. What we will not do is give up our right to have warplanes, the junta member asserted, as he commented on the U.S.-financed counterrevolutionary attacks that Nicaragua must endure.

Regarding the attacks launched form Costa Rica by the counterrevolutionary military units, he said these are a part of the CIA plans to disrupt relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Nicaragua is making many efforts to keep these relations from deteriorating despite the tensions created by the presence of Somozist task forces in Costa Rica. We are using our channels of communication with that government, Dr Ramirez Mercado said in conclusion.

FDN CLAIMS TO HAVE MINED PUERTO SANDINO

PA071840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1226 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A counterrevolutionary group today warned international shipping against stopping at Puerto Sandino because it is mined. The group issued the warning in Honduras.

Indalecio Rodriguez, spokesman for and a leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], told ACAN-EFE in this capital that his group has mined that port's installations, thus implementing the warning issued 4 days ago that it would block the arrival of ships -- especially tankers -- at that port.

Rodriguez warned international shipping not to approach Puerto Sandino. He said that Mexican ships and Iranian tankers are about to arrive at that port. Mexico, to the greatest extent, and Iran are Nicaragua's main oil suppliers. Mexico provides 7,500 barrels daily.

According to the FDN, the oil that arrives at Puerto Sandino is used "by the occupation troops of Cuba and other socialist countries that repress the Nicaraguan people."

The FDN announced 4 days ago it would use its planes to sink Mexican ships trying to deliver oil at Puerto Sandino. According to Rodriguez, the "mining" was done by special commandos of the FDN's demolition corps. He asked Lloyds of London, an insurance company, not to take any risks and to withdraw its insurance from ships unlading at Puerto Sandino.

In Managua, the Sandinist government held the U.S. Administration responsible for whatever happens to Mexican tankers, if they are in fact attacked by the counterrevolutionaries.

Nora Astorga, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, has sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pointing out that the government of Ronald Reagan "is becoming increasingly involved in the military aggression being endured by Nicaragua."

OAS REJECTS COSTA RICAN PLAN TO INVOKE TIAR

PA071536 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Support for the U.S. interventionist plan and Somozism is so discrediting that the U.S. interventionist policy could not even find advocates at the OAS, an organization traditionally dominated by the United States. The anti-Nicaragua commission formed by the U.S. ambassador at the OAS and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio even went so far as to invoke the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty], or the Rio de Janeiro treaty, against Nicaragua. Costa Rica opposed invoking this treaty when Argentina requested it to reject the British aggression during the Malvinas conflict.

This diplomatic defeat must make the Costa Rican Government consider whether it should continue marching down the path of discredit by supporting imperialism and covering up for Somozists, or make real a truly Central American policy by rejecting those who wish to involve Costa Rica in a plan discredited and isolated by the international community. The sensible sectors in Costa Rica have the word.

VISA PROCESSING SUSPENDED UNTIL 15 OCTOBER

PA090349 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1956 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Nicaraguan Interior Ministry Communique No 29 issued in Managua on 8 October 1983]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry notifies the community that as a result of the counterrevolutionary attacks on posts on the Honduran and Costa Rican borders, it has been necessary to suspend the issuance of exit visas that were being processed for Nicaraguan adults.

Beginning on 15 October, visa applications will be processed at the central and regional immigration and alien affairs offices, which are authorized to process the applications within established schedules.

These offices are located as follows: Region 3, Managua: Immigration and Alien Affairs Office, Manuel Santos Lopez Building, former El Puente shopping center; Region 1, Esteli: One block northwest of Acotlan de Clara; Region 2, Leon: One block up and one block north of the San Jose Church; Region 4, Jinotepe: two blocks below and half a block north of the Financiera; Region 5, Juigalpa, three blocks south of Francisco Beta Rojas; Region 6, Matagalpa: One and a half blocks north of the Texaco station.

Issued in Managua on 8 October 1983, Year of the Struggle for Peace and Sovereignty

Visas Tied to Military Service

PA090410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1956 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Nicaraguan Interior Ministry Communique No 30, issued in Managua on 8 October 1983]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry informs the citizenry of the following immigration requirments in compliance with the Patriotic Military Service Law:

1. In compliance with Article 31 of the Patriotic Ministry Service Law, the Immigration and Alien Affairs Directorate is obliged to state that any Nicaraguan subject to patriotic military service registration who seeks to obtain a visa or passport must present documents proving his registration and fulfillment of military obligations in the event that he has not yet been drafted.

2. In compliance with Article 124 of the same law, all Nicaraguans between the ages of 17 and 22 are required to register for patriotic military service.

3. In view of this, the following rules have been adopted:

a. Passport applications submitted by male citizens between the ages of 17 and 22 must be accompanied by photocopies of the patriotic military service draft registration vouchers, which will be duly verified against the original.

b. Exit visa applications submitted by citizens who obtained passports prior to the enactment of the Patriotic Military Service Law and by those requesting passports for the first time must also be accompanied by affidavits issued by the military delegations at the individuals' point of registry. Each affidavit must state that the delegation does not object to the applicants departure from the country, and must certify that the applicant has complied with his military obligations.

6. This regulation [remainder of item unheard due to sudden, extended break in transmission].

EFFECTS OF BLOCKADE ON SOCIAL PROGRAMS NOTED

PA081153 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The presence of U.S. warships off the coast of Central America has caused ships bringing medicine to Nicaragua to turn back. Fernando Sanchez, manager of the Health Ministry's medical supply center, has reported that supply ships have been required by the captains of U.S. warships to provide detailed descriptions of their cargo. The people involved, thus intimidated, have been forced to turn back without entering Nicaraguan ports.

Sanchez said that the Health Ministry has had to accept a $10 million deficit in its current budget for the purchase of medical equipment and medicine because many international organizations have withheld financing and transnational firms have withdrawn their credit in response to the economic blockade imposed on Nicaragua.

The economic blockade imposed on Nicaragua by the Reagan administration is adversely affecting social programs being implemented by the Managua junta. An example of this is the lack of raw materials confronting the PROCON, MAYCO, and COPRENIC companies, the main suppliers of building materials for the junta's construction projects.

Due to a lack of raw materials, the San Judas neighborhood improvement project had to be postponed this year, and may not be concluded until October 1984. This project included the paving of 32,643 meters of streets, the construction of 7,898 meters of drains, 18,418 meters of sidewalks, 29 manholes, 71 drainage units, and the installation of 2,462 meters of drainage pipes.

RAMIREZ-LED DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit of a delegation led by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua, to the SFRY, including meetings with President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dragoslav Markov, other officials, and speeches, see the Yugoslavia section of the 7 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ ON U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

FL101439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] In an interview granted to the Mexican newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, has stated that the danger of a military confrontation in Central America is very real due to the obstinate aggressiveness of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The Cuban leader asserted that Central America is today one of the main areas upon which world attention is focused because it is one of the focal points of tension in a conflict that can have unforeseen international respercussions.

Rodriguez added that the demand for doing away with military solutions and resorting to political dialogue, negotiated solutions, such as are being promoted by the Contadora Group and other country's in the region is currently prevailing in Latin America.

Finally, he said that there are those who believe that the upcoming months until the election campaign in the United States will be decisive, while others believe that Reagan will maintain the tension without the use of military intervention until the beginning of another presidential period. Thus, this is the current state of the quicksand we are facing.

'OUR AMERICA' ON SALVADORAN PEACE TALKS

PA071600 Havana International Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran rebel forces have stated their willingness to continue a dialogue with the regime despite its maneuvers to lead them into what has been termed an electoral trap intended to disarm them. The FMLN-FDR fronts have reiterated that they will not participate in elections being prepared by the Salvadoran regime and the U.S. Government for next year because the elections have been planned to solve the conflict in that Central American country. Nor does the nation offer the necessary conditions for the people to freely express their will. There is no doubt about the Salvadoran regime's intention to use the talks as an instrument of political pressure against the rebels. In effect, shortly after ending the meeting between the FMLN-FDR and official Peace Commission representatives in Bogota, the latter stated that the dialogue would be broken off if the guerrilla groups do not agree to participate in the elections scheduled for next year. The statement received the immediate support of the Salvadoran military authorities and the U.S. Government. In contrast with this position of coercion and blackmail, the Salvadoran rebel forces' representatives justly and realistically stated the need to carry out ample national debate in El Salvador. They would seek to establish a provisional government with the participation of all sectors in the country. The Salvadoran regime is intent on opposing a solution to the conflict in the country. President Alvaro Magana confirmed this when he said that he cannot share power and that the guerrillas must put down their weapons and simply vote during the elections. These facts prove that the Salvadoran regime is not willing to carry out negotiations to solve the conflict in that country; it only seeks to gain time and strengthen its position in the military field, where the rebel forces are winning victories daily.

The guerrilla groups have inflicted more than 700 casualties on the regime's soldiers during the first 30 days of the "Independence, Liberty and Democracy in El Salvador" military campaign, which started in September. The rebels have seized a large amount of weapons and ammunition and taken over a dozen towns in the eastern sector of the country. The rebel forces have also won political and social victories. They have already initiated a revolutionary government in a large region of Salvadoran territory; a sub-regional government in Chalatenango Department. The decision was adopted during an assembly of the people's power held on 25 September. This first government will be in charge of production, the people's economy, juridical affairs, social assistance, and literacy in Chalatenango. This department has been liberated and is almost 90 percent under FMLN control. The guerrilla forces' victories have been achieved amidst repression marked by an increase in murders perpetrated by paramilitary forces and the regime's indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population. Hence the guerrilla group's position at the talks to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict in El Salvador and a halt the people 's sacrifices in their struggle to attain a truly democratic government that will eradicate the conditions of poverty and repression prevailing in the country once and for all. This is the goal of the FMLN-FDR fronts' struggle and guarantees the success of their actions.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTS ON HONDURAN, U.S. STANCE

PA090321 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] In implementing its warmongering policy against the Central American people, the U.S. Government relies on the Honduran regime, one of its staunchest allies in the area.

That country, which is the poorest and most backward in Central America, is being transformed into a large U.S. military base and into a training ground for the repressive Salvadoran and Guatemalan Armies.

Although Honduras has a civilian president, a constitution, a parliament, and the other mechanisms common to a representative bourgeois democracy, in reality, they are all nothing more than humbug to deceive the people.

In practice, it is the military officers, led today by Army chief General Gustavo Alvarez, the so-called Washington strongman, who have the real power. President Roberto Suazo cannot make a single decision without the consent of this officer, who was trained in U.S. military schools. Indeed, he is not even interested in doing so.

Nevertheless, even though the Honduran president, the traditional politicians, and the Creole bourgeois accept this situation, the people reject it. In fact the people oppose it more intensely each day, expressing their independent and anti-imperialist inclinations in various ways.

This was confirmed in recent statements to PRELA by Joaquin Bonilla and Eva Rosa Valle, leaders of the Honduran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTCH], they also discussed the recent creation of the People's Armed Forces in that Central American country. They believe that the armed struggle in Honduras is the people's answer to the government's betrayal and to the hunger that has resulted from the IMF - imposed socioeconomic policy. Eva Rosa Valle explained that the People's Armed Forces originated among the country's most advanced sectors and that most of its members come from the working and peasant classes. This organization was born, she added, as a result of these social groups' need to promote new ways of dealing with poverty and exploitation.

The PRTCH leader said that the armed struggle is now gaining greater validity because the United States has transformed Honduras into a military base that serves the region's counterrevolutionaries, particularly those of Nicaragua.

SOLIDARITY DRIVE WITH GUATEMALA 15-27 OCT

FL072150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting held at the main offices of the Central Committee in Havana has announced that a solidarity drive with Guatemala under the slogan: Guatemala: A Nation in Arms, will be observed in our country 15 to 27 October.

The drive will open with a ceremony at the house where Jose Marti was born and will conclude at another ceremony slated for 26 October at the Luis Augusto Turcios Lima Polyclinic in Havana.

Supported by political and mass organizations, the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples] will hold activities in solidarity with Guatemala in various provinces and the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization will depict current and historical events through murals, radio programs, and school plays.

Also announcing their plans for the solidarity drive with Guatemala were the CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], the Union of Cuban Journalists, and the Ministries of Education and Interior, among others.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON PASTORA'S STATEMENTS

FL081646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The former Sandinist defense minister, Eden Pastora, a deserter of the revolution and reputed counterrevolutionary who operates from Costa Rica, has asserted to a French daily that he is willing to negotiate an alliance between his organization and the anti-Sandinist groups operating from Honduras against Nicaragua.

Pastora admitted that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency uses him; but added that he prefers to join the former Somozist guardsmen and U.S. mercenaries. He stressed that he takes advantage of those in the south to distract the attention of the Sandinist forces. [as heard]

LINES OF CREDIT TO FINANCE SPANISH IMPORTS

FL071154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] For the purpose of implementing the agreements resulting from the Spanish-Cuban trade protocol, three lines of credit for financing Spanish exports to our country were signed in this capital by the Governments of Spain and Cuba.

The document, which will further broaden bilateral economic and trade relations, was signed by (Jose Antonio Morales Arran), assistant general director of Spain's Foreign Bank, and Jose Vaz Gutierrez, assistant vice president of Cuba's National Bank.